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JOHNSTONE & DUNCKLEE.

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A Few More Facts about Wool.

Last month, in connection with some remarks about the importance of the wool-growing interest to the farmers of Michigan, and also about the intimate connection which must necessarily exist between the wool-grower and the wool manufacturer, we published a table concerning the amount now produced in the several counties of this State, as given in the recent State census, with the amount produced in 1850, as given by the United States census taken in that year.

The amount of wool produced in this State is given as two million, six hundred and eighty thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven pounds, which at an average value of 30 cents per pound, amounts to \$804,524.10. We may now proceed to state that the whole amount of wool produced in the United States as given by the census report of 1850, was reported at 52,516,959 pounds, or in round numbers, a little over fifty-two millions and a half. Admitting that there has been an increase in the production equal in ratio to that of the ten preceding years, which has been a little over 46 per cent., we have the whole production of the United States for the present year equal to about 64 millions of pounds of wool. As the United States imports wool, and exports none of any consequence, the whole of this sixty-four millions are to be consumed within her own limits, and by her own people. To this there has to be added some twenty-two millions of pounds, which the Secretary of the United States Treasury says is about the average amount annually imported for the past five years, making in the aggregate about 86 millions of pounds of wool required by the manufacturers to supply the consumption of the country so far as home fabrics are called for. But besides this amount of home manufactured wool, used in the United States, there were imported in 1854 as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, manufactured woolen fabrics of a weight exceeding one hundred and nineteen millions of pounds, and of the value of over thirty-one millions of dollars. There appears, therefore, to be needed the following amount of wool for

consumption in the United States, as shown above.

Wool grown and Manufactured at home, . . .	64,000,000 lbs.
“ “ abroad and Manufactured here, 22,000,000 “	
“ “ and Manufactured abroad, . . .	119,000,000 “

Total consumption of the United States
for 1854, 205,000,000 lbs.

With such a consumption as the above, it will be seen that there need be little fear, while the population and wants increase as fast as they have hitherto done, that there will not be a demand for wool. But the great question arises, how wool growers can avail themselves of this immense and increasing consumption?

By one side it is argued that the present tariff works not only a wrong to the wool grower, but also to the manufacturer. By its provisions, which makes the importer pay a duty of 30 per cent, say the friends of a repeal of the duty upon raw wool, the manufacturer is debarred from making purchases of certain kinds of wool, with which he would mix the home-grown wool, and thus compete with the foreign manufacture; who now is not only able to purchase at 30 per cent. cheaper than the American, but has also the privilege of introducing into the American market this raw material, after it is manufactured, at a less duty, and consequently, on more favorable terms than if it were in a raw state, thus enabling him to undersell the American manufacturer in his own market, in spite of the cost and risks incident to transportation. Says the American manufacturer of the present time, “ permit me to enter into the foreign wool market, on the same terms as the European may, and I will produce stuffs and fabrics of such a quality and at such prices as will give us the command of our own markets, while it will increase the consumption of American wool to such a degree that it will raise the price, and maintain it there. There will no longer be a fluctuating market, one year up and the next down. Not only will the increasing consumption tend to keep up prices, but the quality of American wool is of such a nature, that it will be indispensable to our manufacturers, and while it renders our fabrics stouter and intrinsically worth more than foreign fabrics not made of a like material, the foreign manufacturers will be compelled to come into the American market to purchase it, and thus create what there is not now, an export demand for our fine wools; which would also tend to give steadiness and permanence to the American wool market.” To sum up the arguments of the advocates of the repeal of the duty on wool, they appear to us as follows:

1. The repeal of the tariff will create a larger consumptive demand for home grown wool.
2. It will make that consumption permanent, and the market less fluctuating.
3. It will eventually have the effect of creating a foreign demand for American wool.
4. It will also have a tendency to make the produc-

tion of the fine wools, which need that attention which only the intelligent and well informed, enterprising American farmers will bestow on them, the great desideratum.

On the other hand it is argued by those who deny that the abolition of the duties on wool would be a proper policy; that were the duties removed, the effect would be a complete prostration of the wool growing interests. That while there would still be the same demand for foreign manufactured fabrics, the low-priced foreign wools would immediately fill up our market, and depreciate the prices of American wool to such an extent as to render wool growing at a profit, impossible. That even if there should be a large portion of the fabrics now imported made by our own manufacturers, still the same quantity of wool would be imported in a raw state, and it would come in competition with the raw material rather than with manufactured articles. That the quantity of coarse wool which now finds markets in England, France and Germany, and which is manufactured for our market, finding a less demand in those countries, from the fact that the market heretofore open almost without competition, was filled up by the home made fabrics, would naturally seek that market where it was wanted, and where there would be no impediment to its sale on the best terms. That, therefore, the removal of all duties from the raw wool, would fall most heavily on the wool grower, and while the present tariff works a wrong to the manufacturers, its removal would totally destroy the wool-growing interests of the country, by the admission of the cheap wools of South America, and the countries around the Mediterranean, which would eventually drive all the higher priced, coarse wools from the market. For the American farmer cannot grow the coarser wools so as to compete with those raised in South America, Australia and a portion of Europe and Northern Africa.

These are the principal arguments upon both sides; and it seems to us that they are mainly based upon the principle that the interests of the wool grower and of the manufacturer, instead of being identical, are antagonistic. The subject, as we have said, has been a good deal agitated; it will be again agitated with the next meeting of Congress, for it is one of too much importance to be permitted to remain without discussion; and we shall again refer to it from time to time, as the occasion may demand; laying the facts and arguments elicited by both sides, impartially before our readers.

The wool trade at the present time seems to be in a very promising condition for the coming clip. The stocks which manufacturers have had on hand have been gradually worked up, and the supply for the past two or three months has not been more than was required by the actual consumptive demand. Prices therefore have advanced, and been sustained up to

the present time, with even a prospect that should manufacturers resume work, there will be a constant demand at the improved rates. From the facts we gather relative to the money market, and the amount of capital accumulating in the eastern states, which may be obtained at low rates of interest, it is altogether probable that many of the mills which have been closed during the winter may resume business. The high rates of all kinds of provisions at the present time is something of a drawback however, for higher rates of wages have to be paid to the hands employed; but the light importations of the present season, hold out an encouragement to the manufacturer, of a future demand, which will result in rendering the market for wool firmer and more reliable during the next three months, than it has been for the past year. We do not hold out any hope that the high rates of 1853 will be obtained, and we do not believe that any well informed wool grower expects such prices; but that better rates will be given than has been obtained for the larger portion of the clip, during the most of the past eight months, that there will be a more healthy condition of the market, that there will be less speculation, and a better understanding among both buyers and sellers of what wool ought to sell for than has been usual, will be conceded by all who have paid attention to the condition of the wool and woolen manufacturing business.

We close this article by giving a table of the prices at present given in this city and in Boston and New York. The New York and Boston rates must always be understood to include all the work of sorting out and preparing for market, as well as the addition of insurance and transportation, and commission incident to the wool sold in those wholesale markets.

	NEW YORK	BOSTON	DETROIT
American Sax. FL. 1/2 lb. .41 @44	46 @50	none sold	
Do. full blood Merino . . . 36 @38 1/2	43 @45	33 @35	
Do. 1/2 and 3/4 blood . . . 31 @34 1/2	33 @40	31 @33	
Do. native and 1/2 do. . . 26 @28	28 @35	28 @30	
Sup. Pulled Country . . . 23 @30	30 @32	— @—	
Do. 1, Pulled Country . . . 23 @26	25 @30	— @—	
Extra do . . . 36 @37	35 @33	— @—	

The freight on wool from this port to Buffalo or Dunkirk, is 15 cents per 100 pounds, and from thence by Railroad to New York the rate is 65 cents.

Cleaning Grass Seed.

I have made a discovery which is new to me and perhaps may be to some of your numerous readers: it is this, to clean herds-grass seed in a common fanning mill, fit a board on to each side of the mill where it is left open to supply the fans with air, leaving an aperture an inch or inch, and 1/4 wide upon each side, which will let in all of the air that is required; then you can give the mill as much motion as you please; the seed will not blow over the sieves. The advantage of it is this, that the motion which you thus give to the sieves and screen, keeps the chaff in motion and prevents its choking on the sieves. In this way seed can be cleaned in a better manner and three times as fast as in the old way.

H. D. Roon.

Lapeer, March, 17th 1855.

Gas Tar—a Protection against Worms and Insects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER: I noticed the "suggestion" in your February number in relation to the use of gds, or coal tar, as a protection of fruit trees from injury by insects. I have also seen of late several accounts to the same effect. In one instance it was used with good results by coating the posts and rafters of a green house with the tar—another by incorporating some of the tar in the earth around a sickly and decaying grape vine, giving it renewed life and productiveness, and indicating its value as a manure, as well as a repellant of insects. From what I have read and heard upon the subject I think it probable that the tar or tar water, (the ammoniacal water) if properly applied, would be an effectual preventative against the curculio and other insect depredators of fruit trees, and that it would be equally effective against worms and bugs, so apt to infest cucumber and melon vines, as well as any other young and tender plants.

When I was in South Carolina two years since, I was told that it had been used there by some persons for several years with decidedly good effects, leaving no doubt of its efficacy, in destroying or repelling insects and worms.

Soaking seed corn in tar water, (and the same with other seeds,) gives the young plant a decided start, with a dark green, healthy complexion, and secures it in its early stage from the attacks of birds, who after pulling a few kernels reject the unsavory morsel and quit the operation. I have tried the soaking of seed corn and peas with a weak solution of *sal ammonia* in water, (being in fact the ammoniacal water of gas tar) with decided good results. Further than this, I can vouch for nothing in this connection from my own observation; but from what I have learned from other sources, I am inclined to think the use of gas tar may be found highly serviceable for the purposes indicated, and hope that some of our practical fruit growers and horticulturists will give it a trial and publish the results.

I would suggest that the gas tar itself should not be applied to the tree or plant, but should be mixed with the earth, or with the manure intended to be applied. On the other hand the ammoniacal water, sufficiently diluted might be showered upon the tree or plant with safety.

The gas tar can be had at the Detroit gas works for ten cents a gallon, or twenty shillings a barrel. A few gallons would be sufficient for an experiment. The ammoniacal water could be had in any quantity at the same place for the trouble of collecting it and carrying off, as it would otherwise be thrown away as useless. Or water with the same properties can be made, by throwing water into a vessel containing the tar, letting it stand, and occasionally stirring it, until it is sufficiently impregnated.

GAS TAR, AS A MANURE.

I had written the above for publication in your March number, when I came across some late series of the "*Journal of Gas Lighting*" printed in London which furnish much information, not to be found in this country, as to the chemical properties of gas tar; its value and use as a manure; and some of the modes of applying it.

The numerous manufactories of gas from coal in England preceding the introduction of similar works in this country, has given to agriculturists there, a greater abundance of the material, and an earlier and a better acquaintance with the properties and use of gas tar as a manure. And it occurred to me that a brief outline, (as far as my limited knowledge of chemistry admits) of the information upon this head, derived from the work above mentioned, might be interesting to the man of science as well as the practical farmer.

GAS TAR.—HOW PRODUCED AND ITS CONSTITUENTS.

The gas tar is one of the incidental products obtained in the process of manufacturing gas for illumination, from mineral coal. It is found that the coal derived from the mineral kingdom of the past ages, in its normal state, contains all the primitive elements of vegetable life and growth which belong to the trees and plants of the present day; and when exposed to its ultimate chemical analysis, is resolved into its simple elements, consisting of *Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Sulphur and Iron*, associated with the usual inorganic alkaline, earthy and mineral residuum, called *ash*.

The tree or plant of which the coal is, the representative, is composed of *Lignin, Albumen, and Gelatine or Gluten*. In the Lignin we have carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; in the albumen and gelatine, we find, superadded to these, nitrogen, sulphur and phosphate of lime, with a little chloride of sodium; in the ash we discover silica, lime, alumina, iron and manganese. We thus see how fully the coal represents the components of the living plant.

All these elements of vegetable production remain fixed and passive in the coal in its dormant condition in the earth. In this state it is incapable of again entering into the vegetable organization, and would if undisturbed, remain forever inert. In the process of gas making its elements are, in a measure, set free, and exposed to certain chemical changes and combinations, adapting them, in part, to a condition to aid in the reproduction of the vegetation from which they were derived. A brief explanation of this process would seem proper to show what these changes and combinations are, and how far gas tar may be likely to contribute to the uses of agriculture.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING GAS AND ITS PRODUCTS.

In the actual process of manufacturing the gas, the coal, exposed to a proper degree of heat in a close

retort, parts with its volatile matter, (varying in different kinds of coal in general use from 37 to 66 per cent.) which is evolved along with a vapour having a very offensive odor, and is conducted through the hydraulic main to the condenser, where it is exposed to a jet of cold water, by which the condensible products composing the tar and its concomitants are left in the condenser. The unvolatilized portion of the coal, in the form of coke remains in the retort, while the gas, left free, passes through a further purifying operation and is prepared for use.

In the course of this process the coal undergoes various chemical changes and combinations. The hydrogen in part remains free, whilst a part of it combines with carbon, giving rise to various kinds of hydro-carbon, such as gas, naphtha, and tar; or uniting also to a little nitrogen, produces basic compounds, and hydrocyanic acid; another portion combines with the half of the sulphur of the bisulphuret of iron, and with any free sulphur present in the coal, to form sulphuretted hydrogen; and the remainder unites to oxygen to form water; or to nitrogen to produce ammonia; and the rest of the oxygen being taken up by part of the carbon, and thus carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid are generated.

The process is in fact that of distillation, in which the several products above enumerated are separated according to their degree of condensibility by cold. The tar and water condense and carry down with them a portion of the other constituents; the water combines with much of the carbonate and hydrosulphurate of ammonia, and also with part of the hydrocyanic acid, constituting what is known under the name of "*ammoniacal liquor*," which moreover contains some muriate of ammonia. It is from this liquor that almost all the ammoniacal salts now used in commerce are obtained. This liquor is found combined or mixed with the condensed mass at the bottom of the condenser, which is sold at the gas works under the general name of *gas tar or coal tar*.

The tar being freed from its ammoniacal liquor and other ingredients by further distillation yields benzole, naphtha, naphthaline, pitch oil, paraffine oil and paraffine. Pitch is left as the residue of the final distillation.

Some portion of the ammonia and perhaps other constituents, unite with the cold water used for condensing, in the same way that water left to stand upon the tar would acquire the same properties.

The above exposition will, I conceive, suffice to shew, what was principally intended to be shewn, that gas tar and its inherent ammoniacal liquor are rich in various elementary constituents, and particularly in its carbonic combination, which science, as well as the practical tests of experience have demonstrated to be highly valuable as manure. Besides, it strikes me, that the effect ascribed to the tar and ammoniacal

liquors, as being destructive of worms and insects, derives strength from the fact, that these products, separate or combined, contain a quantity, probably very small, of hydrocyanic (*prussic*) acid.

No one, even moderately conversant with vegetable chemistry can be ignorant, that *ammonia* and *carbonic acid*, for instance, contain indispensable elements of vegetable life, viz: carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, and that too, in states of combination, best calculated to favor and accelerate the growth of plants, in all soils, where all their conditions of assimilation are united.

Liebig says: "If the end of cultivation is to be obtained, we must create in the soil an artificial atmosphere of carbonic acid and ammonia, and this surplus nourishment, which the leaves cannot appropriate from the air, must be taken up by the corresponding organs, that is, the roots. But the ammonia together with the carbonic acid *are alone sufficient*, to become part of a plant destined to the nourishment of animals."

THE MODES OF USING GAS TAR AS A MANURE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, AND THE RESULTS.

The Journal of Gas Lighting to which I referred, furnishes information upon this head in a number of communications to that Journal, which would occupy too much space if copied at large, and I will confine myself to a synopsis of their contents.

Mr. Malam says: "In order to test the efficacy of tar as a manure for potatoes, four trenches about 30 yards in length were made last spring. The first two having been dug 9 inches deep, the tar was poured thinly into them and covered with a little soil. The other two trenches were prepared in the ordinary way, and the same seed was planted on the same day in the four trenches, 10 inches apart. When the haulm and leaves appeared, the deeper green color of those in the tarred rows, made them easily distinguishable from the others, they continued, also, more vigorous till autumn, when on taking up the potatoes, they were found not only free from disease, but also from the attacks of worms, the soil during their growth being almost exempt from weeds. The haulm and leaves of the other two trenches died down nearly fifteen days sooner, presenting a weak, sickly appearance. The product when taken up, proved to be not only 30 per cent. less than the tarred rows, but one third of them were diseased."

Mr. Malam in another communication speaks of gas tar as an *antiseptic* manure; and of its use as a preventative to cholera, and its sanitary utility when put into cesspools and drains, deduced from his own recent experience. He had "a mixture of sewerage water and gas-tar applied to all his peach, apple, gooseberry and currant trees and a small plot of grass land."

Mr. Reid in a communication to the same Journal says; "Most of the small gas works in Scotland dispose of their ammoniacal water to the neighboring

farmers as manure." He speaks of one farmer whose mode of using the tar differs from that of Mr. Malam's. "While storing up the manure from his stable and cattle sheds, he deposited a layer, a foot deep, and sprinkled over it a good coating of tar. This covered over with alternate layers of tar and manure, made up the heap. The decomposition of the mass did not appear to be retarded in any way, but a singular change in the nature of the tar itself takes place. Its oily character shortly disappears by its absorption in the manure, and a carbonaceous powder remains in its place. Manure thus prepared has universally been found to produce much richer cereal and green crops than ordinary, and abundantly repays the trouble and cost." "Ammoniacal water is exclusively used as a stimulant to young grass, barley and oats. The mode of application is to reduce its strength by adding an equal bulk of water, and distribute it in a gentle shower by a liquid manure cart passing over the young sprouting crops." This should be done only just preceding a rain.

"Another method adopted for convenience is to saturate a large heap of mould with the liquid, undiluted, mixing the mass thoroughly, and stowing it closely together, and at convenience using it as a 'top dressing.' Mr. Reid considers this to be very efficacious, especially on grass crops and safer than the ordinary sulphate (plaster) as generally applied." And he says "I am persuaded that though the carriage of this crude liquid is more expensive than that of the sulphate, it would well repay itself within a moderate distance where properly applied."

I give you the above, Mr. Editor, for what it is worth. I hope it may serve as some inducement to practical agriculturists within convenient distance of the gas works in Detroit, to test by experiment the value of the gas tar and ammoniacal liquor for the purposes indicated. I regret however that my communication could not appear in your columns at an earlier period of the season.

HENRY CHIPMAN.

Detroit April, 23d 1865.

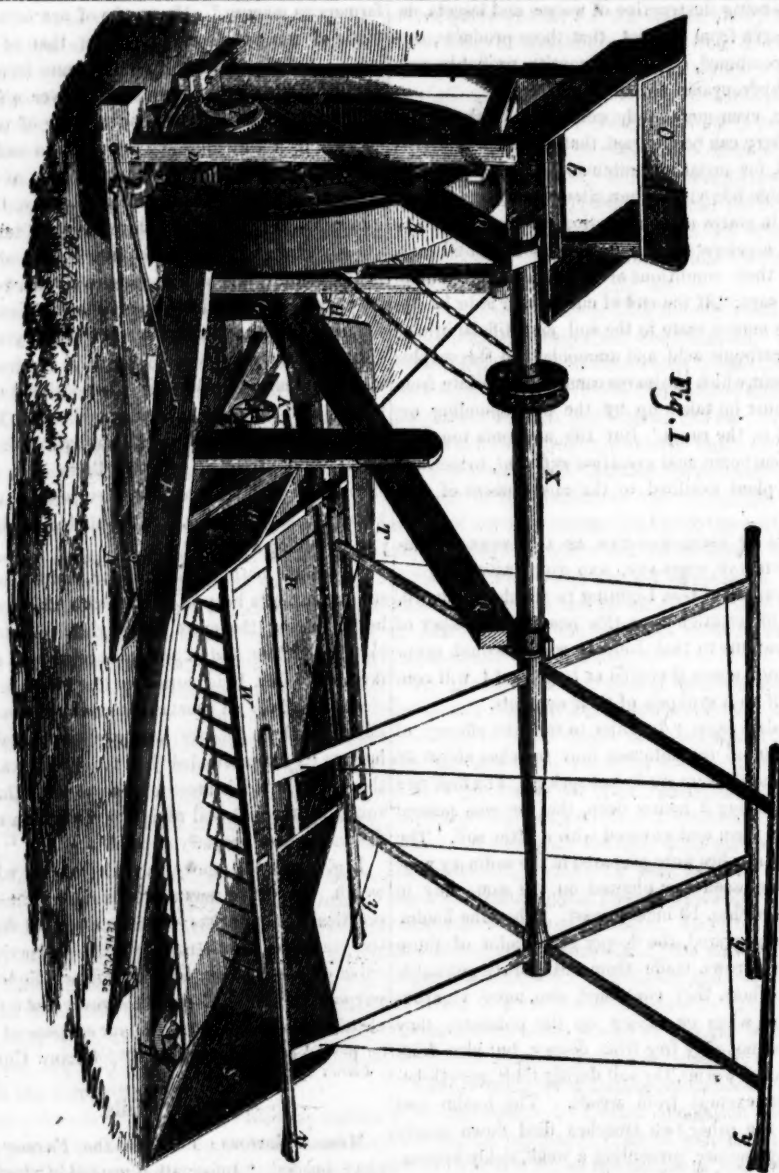
Saw Mills.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I saw in the *Farmer* a short piece headed, "Information wanted in regard to saw mills." I will give my opinion concerning them. Flow is the cheapest way is what he wants to know. I do not think the cheapest way, the most profitable in the end. In the first place, he wants a good, substantial frame; it may be small, 20 by 35 I think is large enough for common sawing. The best wheel for a small stream, I think, is the scroll (central discharge); we have one here which is capable of sawing 5000 feet in twelve hours, and it draws 2.25 inches of water under 8½ feet head. It can be seen by coming one mile west of Pine Run, Genesee County. I think a muley saw preferable and a geared mill, it being a saving of water, and the power can be applied to driving turning lathe or to any other purpose.

Yours truly,

A YANKEE.

Vic-ns, March, 1865.



Palmer and William's Reaping Machine.

We give the above engraving of the improved reaping machine of which Palmer and Williams of Brockport, New York are the patentees. The improved machine is constructed so as to comprise several recent patents. These machines have won a great deal of reputation from the fact that at the trial at Bloomington in Illinois last year, they were awarded the highest premiums. As we have had no opportunity of seeing them work, and comparing them with others, we are not prepared to give any opinion as to their superiority over other machines intended for the

same kind of work. As one of the machines for reaping deserving attention, we place before the readers of the *Farmer* a description of it as presented by the maker. The letters refer to those in the engraving:

"A is the master or driving wheel; B the guide and support wheel. The larger wheel has cogs on its inner surface, which give motion to the gearing, E D, and operates the crank, F, which gives a reciprocating motion to the cutters through the rod, N. Z is a stay rod, y y are the blades of the reel, X is its shaft, which is supported on the bearers, Q Q, and receives motion by a chain belt from a spoke wheel on the driving wheel shaft. O is the driver's seat; P is the

pole. S is the divider guard. R is the grain platform, T is its back board, and u is its side one.

W is the rake head, as shown in fig. 3. L is the rake trip; * is the latch mortice; d is a steel brace, and f the light thin roof, embraced in S. Miller's claim, for the purpose of separating the gavel from the falling grain. The rake lifter, fig. 2, has a roller, k, with a flange; against this the rake lifter, L, strikes as the rake sweeps around, and raises up the rake head, W. The reapers are manufactured at Brockport, N. Y."

A Practical Letter about Fowls.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Much has been written on the subject of poultry, and yet to a very great extent, the public may be presumed to be ignorant of the real merits of the different varieties of fowls, and perhaps I shall leave the readers of this article no better informed on the subject than I find them; but to the subject. Nearly all that has been written on this subject, has come from men whose principal object has been to make sale of their poultry. Not that I would charge any man with saying aught that is not true, but I greatly fear that many of the articles that have appeared in print under the head of poultry have been like the testimony of the witness who was sworn to tell the whole truth on the part of the plaintiff only. The facts that should be taken into account in determining the value of any variety are size, amount of food required, hardness, laying qualities, and quality of poultry for the table. That the large Asiatic varieties require an amount of food in proportion to their size, any man has but to try the experiment, as I have done, to prove that from two to three of what is called the common varieties may be kept, with what will keep one large Asiatic fowl.

As to hardness, the large varieties require much more care and protection in the cold season than others.

With reference to their qualities as layers compared with others, the facts are simply these. They are good winter, but moderate summer layers, and no better layers in winter than the common varieties, familiarly known as Dominiques, creepers and some others, and not as good in summer, from the fact that they are generally inveterate setters. Their eggs are a little larger than others, but bear no proportion to the size of the hens. I think it perfectly safe to say that Shanghai eggs, or those of the other large Asiatic fowls, for I class them altogether when speaking of their qualities as farm fowls, cost the farmer twice as much per pound, as those of the common varieties, while they are not worth one cent more, whether at the farmer's table, or in the market for table use. Hence, I come to the conclusion that as an egg producing tribe, they are comparatively worthless.

In conclusion let me say a word about their qualities for the table. Firstly, in raising them for this

purpose, their large size, perhaps, compensates for the extra cost of raising them to the common age of young poultry for fall killing. But another fact which is a very serious drawback, is, that speaking of the tribe as a whole, a large proportion of them have many of their bones about the color of charcoal, and much of the meat is very dark, making them unsightly for table use. These are facts with which all our experienced poultry men are acquainted, but which belong to the other side of the question. And though I raise poultry for sale, yet I am satisfied that the great noise that is made about Bramahs, Chittagongs, Shanghai, Hong Kongs, &c., &c., is all an unfounded humbug. COSMOPOLITE.

Ypsilanti, March, 1855.

Description of the Country around Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan.

NUMBER TWO.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Since my last communication, we have had a few cold nights when the thermometer sank as low as ten degrees below zero; and the ice on the Bay is said to be thicker now than it has been for three or four years past, showing that the average cold has been greater this winter than usual; but sensitive as I am to low temperatures, I have been out at work every cold day but three, and have never suffered so much from cold here as at Ann Arbor and Howell. But there is no doubt that at a distance from the Bay and Lake Michigan, the thermometer sinks lower than here; for at the south end of the Bay, thirty or forty miles from the Lake, it sank six degrees lower than here, this winter.

Notwithstanding the land is nearly everywhere the same, except the soil of the limited pine lands which is comparatively poor, those who come here for agricultural objects (and few others should come as yet,) generally prefer the peninsula, which extends about 22 miles, and from one to nearly three miles wide, directly north into the bay, having a sheet of water from 600 to 900 feet deep and five to six miles wide on each side of it.

Some hundreds of cords of wood have already been got out by those who came here last summer; and two docks are now being built at this place, (the Old Mission,) each about six or seven hundred feet long. These docks will serve sailing vessels well; but there is as convenient a place within a quarter of a mile where deep water comes within 30 or 40 feet of the shore, and there will likely be another for steamboats, as it can be built for a tithe the expense of the others. "Competition is the life of business," you know.

The land is everywhere rolling—almost everywhere hard bottom; and the greatest defect is the want of hay marshes. Fodder sells for almost any price, corn in autumn for shipping 50 cents, now 75. Wells

have been dug from ten to sixty feet deep, and pure fresh water found everywhere. In the bay the water is exceeding clear; and the beach everywhere sand and gravel thrown up by waves, which lash the shore almost every day, except when covered with ice. Consequently along the beach there are here and there flats, generally of small extent, composed of almost pure sand; but the general rule is almost perpendicular bluffs coming near the water, and making it inaccessible, without much labor, to those who live near it. There are here and there permanent and excellent springs, and some small lakes, even on the peninsula; but no running streams except on the main land.

Lime and cobble stone, of a good quality for building, are uniformly spread over the surface; but there is no superabundance anywhere except in some places along the beach of the bay. The soil is so full of lime that in digging a well my hands became stained white with it; and many of the lime stone I ploughed up were covered with pure lime in powder, showing that they are in such a state of decomposition as to furnish this indispensable mineral to vegetables, particularly to wheat, in abundance. The surface soil is composed of sand, clay and loam; and is so porous as to absorb all the water of the heaviest rain showers, there being no ravines anywhere. But two or three feet below the surface, clay abounds and forms with lime and pebbles a cement so dense that it is hard work to pick it up; and clay beds crop out here and there, at the sides of the hills, where springs appear. Hence it appears that the soil is admirably adapted to receiving and retaining moisture; and the drouth of four weeks continuance, last summer, made but little impression on growing vegetables, though it prevented the germination of seeds sown at the commencement of it. Hence, also, muddy roads are unknown, and ploughing may be done immediately after the heaviest rain.

The bay being seldom quiet during 24 hours, the air is always moist and wholesome, while there is no ostensible cause of sickness on the land; and for health this region may be compared with the most wholesome in the United States. During a number of days during the drouth of four weeks in July and August, the heat was great; and yet there was no sickness worthy of note among a population of say 500. Later the dysentery invaded a few families, for the first time within the memory of the white inhabitants, and two cases of inflammation of the brain occurred; but these are diseases of the healthiest parts of Pennsylvania, the former occurring there about twice in half a century. At the head of the Bay, where about 100 persons are working in the saw mills, living almost entirely on pork and potatoes, as stated by those who were there, the typhus fever broke out for the first time in the beginning of winter; but the same violation of nature's laws would produce it anywhere, and more es-

pecially under a highly bracing and exhilarating atmosphere.

NUMBER THREE.

MESSENGERS EDITORS: When I wrote my last, my statistics were not at hand, and hence there may be discrepancies. On this Peninsula, frost sufficient to kill vines seldom occurs between the first of May and the first of November; but last autumn it occurred on the 19th of October; and my oxen fed exclusively on Timothy pasture, with work, and my cows in the woods, till snow fell November 11th; and it is said they will do well in woods without work by the first of April, or so soon as the ground becomes bare; and the snow is now (March 4th) melting fast. My hogs gathered their food from the earth till the snow became too deep, about the middle of January; and every hog I saw in the woods last summer, was fat enough to butcher, though it was not the year of beech nuts.

As the ground seldom freezes here in winter, except where the wind lays it bare, this will evidently become a great fruit country; and the old Indian apple trees bear more or less every year. Blackberries, strawberries, and raspberries, are so abundant that the inhabitants, and thousands of pigeons cannot consume them during several months; and in some places whortleberries, and gooseberries are also abundant; but there is no wild fruit, except a few cranberries in one place.

There are no poisonous reptiles larger than horniots; and on the Peninsula no wild animals except mice, and a few squirrels and foxes; but it is said on the main land some deer and a few bears may occasionally be seen. The Indians bring in large quantities of beaver, otter, and other fur, from a distance. Bees have not yet found their way hither.

No manure or fertilizer of any kind has yet been used here, notwithstanding there are beds of plaster on the Lake shore; and the yield of crops is as follows: potatoes, the best and largest in the world, without rot or spot in the centre, 150 to 300 bushels per acre; oats 25 to 60; corn 25 to 50; wheat (spring) the largest crop yet raised, 27. Wheat raised here is much more plump than in southern Michigan, and there is no instance of its being injured by the deep snow, which remains porous and without the dense southern crust till it begins to thaw in March. Wheat continues growing under the snow; and we confidently predict that this will become the most prolific wheat region in the west. Rust and insects are wholly unknown.

Population.—Old Mission station, about 300, nearly doubled within a year; other settlements around the bay 300 whites, 800 to 1000 Indians.

Water Powers.—Elk Rapids is capable of propelling 16 run of millstones; Traverse City 7; White Water 2; Pine River larger than either. These are all

owned, and the first two improved; but there are others at a distance from the bay. Two persons have promised to erect a grist mill next summer; and then wheat will be raised on an increased scale; for flour now sells from \$10 to \$12 per barrel; pork \$20; sugar 8 to 9 cents per lb. But maple sugar can be made here in any quantities; no other place can compete with the splendid growth of maple; and much of it being bird's eye and curled, the lumber made of it would sell at a large price in market. Now it is used only for firewood; the whites having been too shiftless even to make sugar.

Cord wood sells in Chicago from 5½ to \$7; and ship owners say they will carry it thither for \$3 per cord. None has been manufactured here till this season by those who came last season; and they sell it to speculators for \$1,12½ advance pay. The 20,000 acres of the Peninsula can furnish it in any quantity; and as the market can never be overstocked, and the hauling to the bay need in no case exceed a mile and a half, the profit it will be large when a man can speculate for himself and cut it with a machine costing \$60, at the rate of 20 cords a day from logs 20 feet long.

The land on this Peninsula is not yet in market, and is not subject to preemption; but we have memorialized Congress to make it subject to the same law as surrounding lands, and all the members from Michigan have encouraged us to hope that it will be. On the main, the land is just as good as here, and can be bought at \$1 per acre, having been in market more than 15 years. More than 50 quarter sections have been covered with claims on the peninsula by persons residing here; and all the Indian clearings have been bought of them.

This cannot be considered a good soil for Timothy, being too warm and sandy; but clover does as well as elsewhere without plaster.

Among the 300 letters written to Mr. Dame, asking information, there are a number inquiring what encouragement there would be for special kinds of business. No person need expect to do well here who is not willing to labor constantly at the hardest work. The forest must be cleared, and farms made in heavy timbered land; and as every man does his own work pretty much, every new comer must do the same, and should bring means to do, or he may see hard times. As some persons would get homesick in paradise if there were no roast turkeys flying about, and roast beef costs from 8 to 9 cents per pound, so it is no wonder that some who moved hither have moved away again.

Respectfully yours,

H. R. SCHETTERLY.

Sheep Shearing.

MR. EDITOR, SIR:—In the last number of the *Farmer*, on "Sheep Shearing," there are three positions given by Mr. Stevens, a part of which we think is

rather old-fashioned and out of date among good clippers in this part of the State. We formerly practiced in that way, but having found a more excellent one, we practice it, much to our convenience and economy. We do not kneel behind a prostrate sheep. We set the sheep up on its rump, on a bench ten or twelve feet long, and about twelve or fifteen inches wide, and just high enough to be convenient for the clipper to stand up, say 18 inches—we set the left foot on to this bench, and with the left arm over the sheep's neck, held him fast; and in this easy position, we commence to clip under the right fore leg, running up to the ear, then bare the left side of the neck and shoulder, then the belly and thigh, and finish to the back bone. We then turn the sheep, and clip from the back to the place of beginning, letting the fleece roll down upon the "barn-sheet" below the bench; clipping the tail the last, the sheep is now allowed to make her escape in any way she pleases without any danger of injuring the fleece in the least. A good clipper will, in this way, take a fleece off in six or eight minutes in perfect order, without complaining of the back ache, as they do in the old way. Were I much of a "clipper," I would have spun a longer and better yarn, but I have said enough to put a good one on the right track.

Respectfully,

A. B. M.

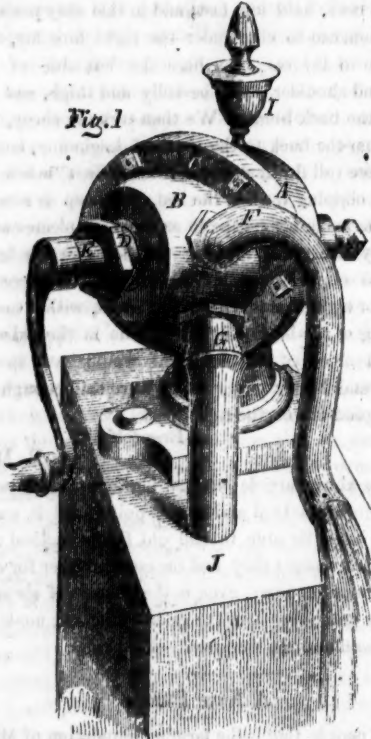
[The above article we are highly pleased with, being both practical and to the point, and it amply repays us to be able to call out from practical men the improvements they find necessary, either for convenience or economy, even in the science of shearing a sheep and doing it in the easiest and best mode for the animal and the workman.—Ed.]

A New Pump.

The people, that is the farming population of Michigan, are as deeply interested in all improvements which will aid in furnishing a good supply of water, as those of any other State can be. Where there are brooks or streams which will afford a slight fall, and the location of the ground is convenient for the purpose, we know of no more efficient and simple means of producing a supply than the water ram. But as there is a large portion of the community who have to depend on wells for the supply of water for themselves and their stock, especially in summer and autumn, every improvement in the pump or in the art of raising water, is of importance to them.

We lately had an opportunity of examining a newly invented pump, which acts on a principle entirely different from any of which we have before had a knowledge, and which seemed to be both simple and efficient, and not liable to get out of order by any ordinary means. The pump is called "Carpenter's Universal Rotary Pump," and some idea of its form

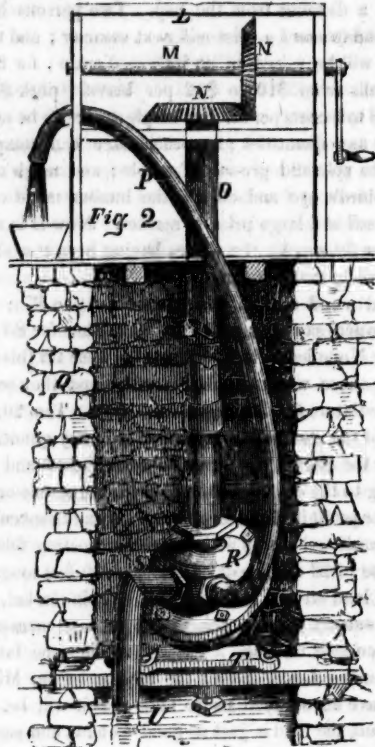
and mode of working may be gathered from the cuts which we present. But these can give no idea of the steady lift of water which the turning of its crank creates, nor the force with which it will throw a steady stream, nor can they very well show the simplicity of its construction in the interior, which is of the least complex form possible, and at the same time without valve, being, in fact, a combination of the Archimedian Screw and the inclined plane, principally.



"Fig. 1 represents the pump on the top of a well. A is the globular shell. B is the cap containing the air chamber. C are the flanges to bolt the cap to the globular shell. D is a stuffing-box, which is forced up close with a screw cut to the shell. E is the shank of the shaft, which is rotated by the crank handle. F is the discharge pipe; G is the suction pipe, and a set screw forces the cone up to the cap. To screw this up to its cap, is all that is required to keep the pump in order until it wears out. I is an ornamental top, and J is the top of the well curb and platform of the well.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a well with the pump placed near the water, and it may thus be worked at any depth below the surface of the ground. L is a frame on the top of the well, to support the crank shaft, M, and bevel pinion, N. O is the pump shaft, with a bevel wheel, N, on it. This shaft may be of wood, with iron couplings and bearings. P is the

discharge pipe. Q is the wall of the well. R is the



pump case. S the suction pipe. T a plank support, or platform for the pump. U is the water in the well.

There are other good qualities connected with this pump which will render it acceptable. One of them is the fact that it need never be frozen up, with reasonable good management, as by its own reverse action it can, with a few turns, be entirely freed from water, the pipes, suction, as well as conducting, rendered safe from the action of the freezing weather of winter even when exposed. As a pump for wind power to operate, we think it very superior; as the suction would be steady, and not like the rise and fall of the common pump with a piston rod to work up and down. It also requires but little room; a pump of this kind, with capacity to throw a barrel of water per minute, would not occupy a space more than 20 inches square.

This pump was invented by Stephen D. Carpenter, the proprietor of a newspaper at Madison, Wisconsin, and was patented last October. It is certainly destined to be a most useful invention, and will, after a time, supercede the old-fashioned pumps, in many localities.

From the Wool grower.

The New York Cattle Markets.

You asked for a description of the New York cattle markets, and of facts connected with them that would be of interest to readers generally. That New

York is a great town, no one need question—great in size, great in wealth, great in poverty, great in influence, great in wickedness, and withal has a great stomach, capable of digesting anything from “Green Turtle” to a whole Hindoo party.

Go into Washington Market and you would think New York must be supplied for weeks. Endless rows of stalls filled with beef, mutton and pork—game of different kinds tastefully arranged—butter and cheese exhibited in tempting morsels—oysters and clams *ad infinitum*—vegetables and fruits in quantities, and prices absolutely shocking to a “green’un” from the country, and yet all these last but for a day. But it is my intention to write principally of the cattle and sheep market, as Western farmers are more particularly interested in this class of farm productions. The principal cattle market in New York is at ALLERTON’S drove yards, situated on 43d-st., about four miles from the Battery. About 1,500 head of cattle are sold weekly, averaging this winter \$70 each, making a weekly exchange or property equal to \$105,000; and this, recollect, all at one yard. Cattle are also sold in small quantities at BROWNING’S, on Sixth street, and at CHAMBERLAIN’S, on Robinson street. Western drovers almost universally consign their droves to cattle brokers who stand between the grazier and butcher as a sort of necessary evil, and who must be well paid for selling your stock or allowing you to sell it. Two and a half per cent. is usually paid for selling, making a very nice business for those engaged in it. Suppose I consign 100 head of cattle, which are sold at \$70 per head. The broker retains as his commission for selling \$175. Pretty good day’s work that.

While upon the subject, let me say one word in regard to quotations of stock as published by the *Tribune* and other papers. I speak of the *Tribune* particularly, because it is absolute authority with the farmers. GREELY did a very nice thing when he commenced those full and particular reports of stock sales. But even Mr. GREELY’S quotations cannot always be depended upon excepting by those in the secrets of the trade; and many a green youngster you will find in the yards with ten or a dozen head of cattle, expecting one shilling per pound, but realizing only eight or ten cents. The market reporters are not altogether to blame in this matter. Mr. ROBINSON, the reporter of the *Tribune*, asks the broker for his sales. He reports one drove of 100 at \$80 per head, when in fact he had sold but 50 at \$60 per head. Do you ask why this misstatement. Simply because the report of his sales in the *Tribune* is the very best advertisement of his success in selling, and others feel willing to consign to so good a salesman. But why does not the drover report the facts as they are? Because often he cannot be found on the ground; and if he could, he feels a sort of pride in making large sales, even if it be only in the papers. There is another thing that may be of interest to the uninitiated. Beef is sold at so much per pound for the four quarters, weight almost universally estimated. If there is a surplus those estimates are always low—if a scarcity, then high, so that in two weeks you may find different arrivals of the same weight estimated first at 600 and another at 700 lbs. As a general rule, cattle weighed at home from feed, will be estimated in New York at very near one half such weight.

J. W. DICKINSON.

Hillsdale, March, 1855.

3,500,000 bushels of wheat were raised in California last year.

Queries on the Chess Question.

EDITORS FARMER:—In reading the December number of your valuable periodical, I discovered something more in relation to wheat turning to chess. Now I am quite a hand for improvement, consequently, be it perfectly understood that I am in for a share of that kind of chess seed which friend A. B. Markham has advertised for,—though the price is high—and also for sorrel seed that turns to white clover. In this country it would be valuable, as many are raising bees, and the kind we have is worthless, never turning.

Now permit me, with all candor to ask a few questions for the candid consideration of the readers of the *Michigan Farmer*. Volumes have been written, and days and months spent in arguing that wheat will turn to chess. In this year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, it is high time for us farmers to know whether we harvest such as we sow or plant as its natural product or not; or whether it is sometimes so. I used to believe that wheat would produce chess; my father believed it as sincerely as he did his own existence; but did that make or prove it so?

Permit me to ask a few questions for any one feeling so disposed, to answer.

Will winter wheat, when winter killed, or almost killed, sometimes turn to chess? Will spring wheat grow chess too? Will rye produce chess? Will barley? Will oats? and sometimes timothy? Some argue all the above true. If so, how many kinds of chess are there? There are many kinds of winter wheat, red chaff bald, red chaff bearded, white chaff bald and bearded; there are velvet, Mediteranean, &c. What is the difference in the chess produced by these different kinds of grain. Will chess seed produce chess naturally, if no way interfered with? What relation is chess to wheat, and which kind of wheat is nearest related to chess? Which is the nearest akin, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c.? Does not wheat sometimes turn to pig-weeds, redroot, or fat-weed, pigeon grass, milk weed, &c.? Part of my wheat had a good many of these in last harvest, in a small piece where Charlie’s hens picked up some of the seed. Does not wheat in some countries turn to Canada thistle, and to many other wild plants as well as chess? What resemblance is there between a head of chess and a head of wheat? chess chaff and wheat chaff? and last but not least, is chess a wild or a tame plant? Lest I weary your patience, I close.

With much respect,

ASHBEL BRACH.

Thornapple, March, 1855.

The Chess Question Continued.

MR. EDITOR:—I have but little desire to enter the lists against any one on this very trite subject. It is fortunately not a very grave one; and if farmers find themselves occupying about the same position they

did fifty years ago, they have but little to regret; for by a judicious selection of seed, and a proper preparation of the soil—free from solicitude, they can sleep quietly as ever; undisturbed by perplexing dreams about chess. But by perusing “the three letters” on this question in the December number of your journal, I was led to the reflection that it would facilitate inquiry very much to observe certain preliminaries. We ought to be able to anticipate the nature of the arguments to be submitted—allowing but little weight to such as do not add to our limited stock of knowledge. We may honestly and pertinaciously adhere to the notion that wheat is never transmuted to chess, and still admit of no mode of investigation except by experiment.

A resort to analogies may be continued *ad infinitum* without helping us on in the least;—such a resource failed us long since; it is barely allowable in country debating clubs as a starting point for novices. It may serve as a temporary safety in order to take breath when one is hardly pressed; a fortress presenting so bold a front cannot but be imposing at first view—and it is possible some may console themselves with the vain notion of doing a great service to the interests of agriculture, presuming upon the safety of such a retreat, by challenging the enemy to repeated hostilities by an idle parade of words without sense. Such a course becomes less excusable assumed by minds of the present generation, and claiming a high civilization; and the gravest aspect in which this matter can be viewed, consists perhaps in the fact that we are so far behind the spirit of the age. With Rip Vanwinkle we continue to bless good king George, long after our peace and independence have been achieved.

The only sure method of advancement in knowledge was taught by Lord Bacon more than three centuries ago, to consist of experiment and the observation of nature, instead of resting on mere theory and conjecture. It is a propensity of the mind to trace analogies, and it is right—their use is obvious; but to say that sheep do not produce pigs—nor swine puppies—therefore wheat does not produce chess—as A. B. Markham would have it, is to compromise the modesty of his theme. It were better perhaps not to overstep the limits of the vegetable world—latitude of debate becomes too indefinite—analogy so distant almost or wholly lose their affinity. A New Zealander, for example, can justify the practice of eating the *genus homo*, because forsooth, obeying a law of nature, the finny tribes prey indiscriminately upon their brethren. By the intense brilliancy of such deductions if my sight is dazzled, I must be excused—I cannot perceive their legitimacy. That dame Nature in many of her operations is freaky and capricious is generally admitted, and there are circumstances so often met with by farmers to induce the belief that wheat sometimes is turned to chess, that we can no

longer justify ourselves to be mere lookers-on, without the courage or curiosity at least to take a step beyond the narrow limits of speculation. Had lawyers to investigate this matter, the proper preliminaries would have been settled long ago—and why should farmers content themselves in a position so far behind their scientific neighbors? Experiments must be appealed to in order to arrive at facts, or this inherited ignorance and uncertainty will be entailed to the last generation. To throw this labor entirely upon others betrays a want of generosity—especially if we invest ourselves in a mere tissue of inferences—and look out through its meshes only to laugh at their efforts and opinions. The few simple facts stated by S. H. Corbin in one of the letters referred to, are worth more than all the arguments that can be deduced from analogies.

The experience of Aaron Shaw corresponds with my own, and I doubt not with that of many others—but I presume he does not claim that the question can be settled alone in that way. His testimony is strongly circumstantial—and circumstances sometimes go far to convict a man—his deductions are fair and plausible, and nothing more. To close these remarks, which are already become too tedious—I would say to A. B. M.’s proposition, any one could publish a challenge as an ample set off to his, incurring just as little danger to his reputation or purse. But as a change of circumstances sometimes sharpens our perceptions, I am quite sure he would not christen it “a very fair chance for the curious.”

WM. B. SPRAGUE.

Coldwater, Jan. 10, 1855.

From our Agent—Mr. Perry’s Letter.

[MR. JOHNSTONE:—Calling on Mr. R. B. Perry, of Grand Blanc, I was much pleased with some of his efforts in improving his farm, among the most prominent of which is draining. Mr. Perry gave me the following communication for your paper. D.]

I will offer some of my brother farmers a hint that will do them good if they will take it; and that is, on the subject of manure-saving, and draining the holes and puddles around their yards, barns and dwellings. I have frequently seen barn yards from a half acre to an acre in extent, with a low rail fence, and that often half thrown down, with nothing to protect the stock from the sweeping winds but to shift from side to side of the yard, and not always allowed to do that, but obliged to take the windward side; and this too, often within a day’s drive from where farmers can get good pine lumber at from five to six dollars per thousand. I do not say that such has not been the case with my own premises. I have lain awake many an hour in a stormy night thinking of my suffering stock, and of the manure scattered from thick to thin, so that it could not have been collected if there had been a disposition to do it; thus spoiling some parts of

the farm with too much manure, and starving others for want of it.

Now a small enclosure with a high board fence around it, is best for a barn-yard; or rather, enclosures to keep the different sorts of stock and change them about occasionally, so as to let the colts and brood mares pick up the orts. Straw should be thrown out, rather flush at first, so as to catch the liquids, and then gradually, by which means the stock will have bedding all winter, and it will be well mixed with the manure. As soon as the frost is out, and the ground settled a little, the manure is ready for drawing.

He who lets the manure remain in the yard through the summer, loses half the goodness of it; he then draws it out in the fall and leaves it scattered about the ground, losing half of the other half. Many a field I have seen spread with manure days and weeks before it was plowed, and in some instances a whole season. I think the best way is to leave it in considerable heaps, snugly piled, and there remain till you want to plow. Stake out your lands and spread a narrow streak through; it is a man's work to do this, and requires judgment to do it right. Much is said about compost; I have my doubts whether it is proper or economical. I think it loses strength by fermentation. It is claimed that the dirt thrown over it becomes good manure; if so, it is by fermentation, and the evaporation must go through and beyond, and lose a share at least. I think if you get out the manure as soon as convenient, and plow it in properly, you make the most of it. There might be more said on the subject, but I leave that to abler hands. I have extended this communication further than I intended, but the interest of the subject must be my apology.

Yours,

R. B. PERRY.

Grand Blaine, April, 1855.

A New Enemy—His Treatment.

MESSRS EDITORS: Having examined the *Farmer* in vain, to find some complaint against the common grub worm, I propose (with your permission) to enter a few.

Last summer one of my neighbors plowed a clovered field very deep, and at proper periods, cultivated well; his fallow being in fine order, was sown about the 8th and 10th of September. As soon as the wheat was fairly up the same kind of grubs which infest our meadows began eating off the spires just below the surface of the ground, and continued to work while it kept warm, until the wheat was almost entirely destroyed.

Now I had a piece of meadow which I plowed last spring and planted to corn, and these vermin worked the card I imagine the best they could, for they ate off the roots, and nearly one-half of the corn tipped over and a goodly share of what did stand erect came up by the roots while being cut up.

Not feeling quite satisfied to give up beaten, after I had finished sowing my summer fallow, I plowed and sowed that which was planted with corn about the 1st of October, and it now bids fair to be the best wheat I shall have.

This piece has but very few insects in it, while my first sown wheat has "enough and to spare."

Now I can assign but one reason why this wheat was not destroyed like my neighbors; and that is because it was sown so late.

The insects, or their successors, may take it up this spring and do what "Jack-frost" deprived them of doing last fall, but if they do I shall be apt to duly report them.

Respectfully,

EDWIN B. CARRIER.

Rice Creek, Calhoun Co., Ap 4 1855.

A Canadian Egg.

R. F. JOHNSTONE ESQ., Sir:—In your *Michigan Farmer* of April, I noticed your description "of a large egg left with you by Mr. G. D. Rogers of Nankin, which measured the long way eight inches, and the other way six inches and a quarter," and you boastingly said, "if there are any eggs laid this season that can beat it we should like to hear from them."

Now, sir, I have an egg laid by a Bramah Pootra hen, that is so large we kept it as a curiosity to show our neighbors, and when I saw your notice, curiosity prompted me to measure it, and lo! it measured eight inches and five sixteenths the long way, and six inches and six sixteenths the other way, so you see you are beat five sixteenths of an inch the long way, and two sixteenths the other way.

The two threads I measured the egg with in the presence of Peter Syphin, I enclose in a small paper in this letter; you can measure the two threads and see if the size of my threads, makes any difference from your measurement, as I know that a larger line would make quite an odds in the measurement.

I intended sending you the egg, at first, but I see by handling it, it has got a crack in the shell.

Yours, very obediently,

ELISHA HALL.


Ingersoll, Canada West, May 1855.

[Mr. Hall will have seen by the time this number reaches him, that still larger eggs have been produced in this state than the one he notices, or that which he reports. Ed.]

An Egg larger than Henry's.

Mr. N.B. Covert of Ann Arbor presented us for examination, an egg from a chittagong hen, which measured around the longest way, eight and one eighth inches, and the other way six and five eighths inches, and weighed four ounces and five grains.

This is some larger than the one mentioned by Henry in the April number, and shows that the chittagong has beat the common hen in this case. N.

 D. Bush of Fowlerville Livingston Co. has a shanghai pullet 10 months old from which he has eggs 8 inches in circumference the long way, and 6 inches the short way, weighing 5 ounces each.

Corn Sown Broadcast.

E. Lawrence, Esq., of Ann Arbor, informs us that having a piece of land containing about two and a half acres, which had never had a crop on it, after properly preparing it, on the 10th of June, 1854, he sowed broadcast, the eight rowed yellow corn, at the rate of two and a half bushels to the acre, and dragged it in. The product of the field was at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five bushels of ears of sound corn per acre. The land was a *very rich* piece of what is usually termed "swale," containing a portion of marl. The practical object which Mr. L. had in view at the time of sowing, was fodder; but owing to the great growth and quantity of ears set, with the promisingly warm weather, he let it ripen and cut it up by the ground.

Mr. Booth, of Lodi, informs us that he has sown corn broadcast with good success, as to corn and fodder.

Farmers, who from accident or other causes are likely to be deprived of their usual crop of hay, may sow expressly for fodder, the earlier the better, on good soil, or plant in rows two and a half to three feet apart, dropping at the rate of thirty kernels to the foot, covering with the harrow. The yield of fodder is generally from ten to fifteen tons per acre, and frequently when the frost holds off late, considerable good corn will always be obtained. N.

On Rearing Calves.

What is the best plan of raising calves by hand, is a question often presented, and perhaps as often answered; each one having a patent of his own, and, as he thinks, better than all others. I submit my plan, and will back it by showing calves, bill of fare, expense, &c. I feed new milk a few days till the calf learns to drink, then skim the milk when twelve hours old, and when a few weeks older they will learn to take sour milk. I prefer a trough where it can be kept dry and clean, and sprinkle some dry meal, and a little salt to make it palatable, in the same. As soon as they will come by calling, direct their attention to it, they will learn to eat it very readily. I increase the quantity of meal daily, till I give them all they will eat. This, with the sour milk and a good pasture will make bouncing calves, and with very little labor. The meal may be continued through the fall and winter, if it can be afforded. *

Randal Grass—A new Plow.

Messrs Editors: I have been repeatedly asked and have had several letters addressed to me lately

in reference to the "Randal Grass." I presented specimens of the second crop of this grass to the Editor, of the Michigan Farmer at the State Fair in 1853; the first crop being cut the 4th July. But my statement only begat incredulity, (the leaves being some thing about 2 feet long,) and a member of the State Society who was present pronounced it a humbug, and commenced to quiz me to know whether I was not the same person who proposed to invent a certain plough; but more of this anon. I have to state that the grass in question is known in Scotland as meadow Fescue, (*Festuca pratensis*) or a variety of it. It grew so much more thrifty than any I had been accustomed to, that I was quite deceived. It is peculiarly adapted to heavy loams or clayey soils, and on such is all that any person can wish, either for hay or pasture. It requires to be cut early and is well adapted for sowing along with clover. I have sent small packages to individuals in various parts of the state, so that it must soon be pretty well tested. Mr. Isaac Smith, Summerville, Cass Co., is the only person I am acquainted with who has as yet raised the seed in sufficient quantities to be able to sell any, and who can give more information about this grass than I can.

But about this wonderful plough (see Michigan Farmer 1851, volume 9, page 193,) permit me to say a word. Though I had several inquiries seemingly by way of feelers I had no offer to take me up, but I see by the Patent Office reports which I have just received for 1853, part 1st Mechanics, page 330, that a Mr. Samuel Hulbert, of Ogdensburgh N. Y., has taken out a patent dated 20th September 1853, for a plough constructed in the mould board on the same principle that I designed mine. This is not a story made up to suit the present occasion, as I can prove by many to whom I explained my principle, as well as by the exhibition of models. I have since that time tried and bought several ploughs, and among them Ruggles, Nourse and Masons, but I have only become the more confirmed in my opinion that it is necessary to adopt the convex principle. It is the only true principle to give general satisfaction in all soils. From the nature of the plate I cannot see whether the feathers on the shear is the same as I would, have had; but I cannot see how any other formed shear would admit of a convex mould board; but this coulter is decidedly different from what I meant mine to be. I cannot see what use there is in having it hanging like a broken leg a foot or two before the mould board. There are one or two other things that I think might have been improved; but be this as it may, I am glad to think that Mr. Hulbert has struck on the true principle and I wish him every success. I also wish that I could have one of his plows to try on my Prairie this Spring; I think I could whistle at the plough.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

J. McALLISTER.

Summerville, Cass Co., March, 1855.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Lucy Fitch's Seedling Strawberry, and other Fruits.

About one year since, while on a trip along the line of the Southern Railroad, we stopped at South Bend, Indiana, for the purpose of visiting our friends Judge Sample, and H. Chapin, Esq., two of the most enthusiastic, correct and successful pomologists in Indiana. They have done more than any others to introduce and test new and valuable varieties of fruit in that section of country. While in their garden we had the pleasure of examining and tasting the new strawberry, "Lucy Fitch's Seedling."

We took occasion to speak of it in the *Farmer's Companion*, and we now notice that Mrs. Haskell, of Monroe, advertises plants of this variety for sale. Judge Sample having promised to send us some of the plants, he this spring fulfilled his promise, and accompanied the very acceptable donation with the following note.

The pear of which Judge Sample speaks, and which he values so highly, is truly a valuable variety. We fruited it three or four years, and marked it as one to be retained upon our list of one of the most valuable sorts. It resembles the White Doyenne, but we had them growing side by side, and thought the New Egg a superior fruit to even that old and highly esteemed variety, the White Doyenne; but when old cultivators, seeing the fruit upon our trees, pronounced it to be highly cultivated and superior specimen of the White Doyenne, we felt a delicacy in asserting our own conviction that it was not that variety; but in size, beauty and flavor superior to it; for we well knew how genial was our soil to the growth of the pear, often giving to different varieties a size and beauty to which they seldom attain in other locations.

We will here let our esteemed correspondent speak for himself:

SOUTH BEND, April 24, 1855.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq., DEAR SIR:—I this morning place in the express, directed to you at Detroit, a box of *Lucy Fitch's Seedling Strawberry*, containing, if you get them in good order, enough to make you a large bed—should you not need them all, give to some careful friend who will see them fairly tried. In our light soil it is an astonishing bearer, and possesses, when fully ripe, a good flavor.

I regret that Mrs. Haskell, of Monroe, daughter of Mrs. Folsom, (who originated the fruit,) has given it so long a name. Lucy Fitch was Mrs. Folsom's maiden name, which explains the matter. If you have a spot of light sandy loam, try them on it. I would also make the experiment of a few on clay.

I could get no moss, except a very trifle laid in the

bottom of the box, and had to use dead grass instead. I hope, however, that they will grow and reward you abundantly for your labors, and should they succeed with you as with us, that they may be widely disseminated.

We have the largest show of fruit we have ever had. Our old seedling peach trees are very full, but I regret to say the winter has been too severe for our cultivated sorts. I wish you could see the dwarf pear trees I got of you a few years ago, they are looking fine and loaded with fruit buds,—by the by, the New Egg is a jewel of a pear, superior to the White Doyenne, I think. It is, I presume, a child of that old and valued sort. It ought to be widely disseminated. It is of larger size, and more exquisite flavor than the Virgaloo.

Truly your friend,

S. C. SAMPLE.

Fruits for General Cultivation.

At the meetings of the American Pomological Society, different varieties of fruits are presented and their merits fully discussed by members from the different states, and upon the strength of the testimony thus given in their favor or against them, they are by a vote of the society placed upon the list for "General Cultivation," "New varieties which promise well," "For Particular localities" or "Rejected Fruits."

We give below the catalogue recommended by the society, for general cultivation.

Many of these varieties are familiar to and highly prized by the fruit growers of Michigan.

APPLES—FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

American Summer Pearmain, Minister,	Porter,
Baldwin,	Red Astrachan,
Bullock's Pippin,	Rhode Island Greening,
Danvers's Winter Sweet,	Roxbury Russet,
Early Harvest,	Summer Rose,
Early Strawberry,	Swaar,
Fall Pippin,	Vandevere,
Fameuse,	White Seek-no-Further,
Gravenstein,	William's Favorite (except
Hubbardston Nonesuch,	for light soils.)
Lady Apple,	Wine Apple, or Hays,
Ladies' Sweet,	Winesap:
Large Yellow Bough,	
Melon,	

PEARS.

Ananas d'Ete,	Lawrence,
Andrews,	Louis Bonne de Jersey,
Belle Lucrative, or Fondante,	Madeline,
d'Automne,	Manning's Elizabeth,
Beurre d'Anjou,	Paradise d'Automne,
Beurre d'Arenburg,	Rostiezer,
Beurre Diel,	Seckel,
Beurre Bosc,	Tyson,
Bloodgood,	Urbaniste,
Buffum,	Uvedale's St. Germain (for
Dearborn's Seedling,	baking,
Doyenne d'Ete,	Vicar of Winkfield,
Flemish Beauty,	Williams' Bon Chretien or
Fulton,	Bartlett,
Golden Beurre of Bilboa,	Winter Nells.

PEARS—FOR CULTIVATION ON QUINCE STOCKS.

Belle Lucrative,	Napoleon,
Beurre d'Amalia,	Nouveau Poiteau,
Beurre d'Anjou,	Rostiezer,
Beurre d'Arenburg,	Beurre Langelier,
Beurre Diel,	Soldat Laboreur,

Catillac,
Duchesse d'Angouleme,
Easter Beurre,
Figue d'Ale. on,
Glout Morceau,
Long Green of Cox,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,

St. Michael Archange,
Triomphe de Jododigne,
Urbaniste,
Uvedales St. Germain, or
Belle Angevine, for Baking,
Vicar of Winkfield,
White Doyenne.

PLUMS.

Bleeker's Gage,
Coe's Golden Drop,
Frost Gage,
Green Gage,
Jefferson,
Lawrence's Favorite,

McLaughlin,
Purple Gage,
Purple Favorite,
Reine Claude de Bavay,
Smith's Orleans,
Washington.

CHERRIES.

Belle Magnifique,
Black Eagle,
Black Tartarian,
Downer's Late,
Downton,

Elton,
Early Richmond, for cooking,
Grafton, or Bigarreau,
Knight's Early Black,
May Duke,

APRICOTS.

Breda,
Large Early,

Moorpark,

NECTARINES.

Downton,
Early Violet,

Elruge.

PEACHES.

Bergen's Yellow,
Coolidge's Favorite,
Crawford's Late,
Early York, serrated,
Early York, large,

George IV.,
Grosse Mignonne,
Morris White,
Old Mixon Free.

GRAPES—UNDER GLASS.

Black Hamburg,
Black Frontignan,
Black Prince,
Chasselas de Fontainebleau,

Grizzly Frontignan,
White Frontignan,
White Muscat of Alexandria.

OPEN CULTURE.

Catawba,
Diana,

Isabella,

RASPBERRIES.

Fastolf,
Franconia,
Knevet's Giant,

Red Antwerp,
Yellow Antwerp.

STRAWBERRIES.

Boston Pine,
Hovey's Seedling,

Large Early Scarlet.

CUMBRANTS.

Black Naples,
May's Victoria,
Red Dutch,

White Dutch,
White Grape.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Crown Bob,
Early Sulphur,
Green Gage,
Green Walnut,
Houghton's Seedling,

Iron-Monger,
Laurel,
Red Champagne,
Warrington,
Woodward's White Smith.

BLACKBERRIES.

Lawton's New Rochelle.

APPLES—FOR PARTICULAR LOCALITIES.

Canada Red,
Esopus Spitzenburg,
Newton Pippin,

Northern Spy,
Yellow Bellflower.

PEARS.

Gray Doyenne,

White Doyenne.

PEACHES.

Heath Cling.

PLUMS.

Imperial Gage.

STRAWBERRIES.

Burr's New Pine,

Jenny's Seedling.

APPLES—FOR NORTHERN LOCALITIES.

Ribstone Pippin.

APPLES—FOR GARDENS.

Garden Royal.

Seeds from the Patent Office.

The commissioner of Patents has been very liberal this year in the distribution of seeds and scions.

We are under obligation to the commissioner, also to General Cass, and Hon. R. McClelland for their attention in forwarding seeds to the office of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for distribution. We have endeavored to distribute these seeds as judiciously as possible, in order that they may have a fair trial, and that such kinds as prove valuable, and are found to be worthy of general cultivation in Michigan may be preserved, described, recommended and the products of the present year be distributed as extensively as possible. Among other things we have received and distributed cuttings of the French Prune or Saint Catherine Plum. Two years since we imported from the nursery of Andre Leroy, at Angers, France, a few trees of this variety of plum, but they are not yet in bearing.

The following description we copy from the Nursery Catalogue of Andre Leroy. J. C. H.

Sainte Cathrine Plum Tree—(Duhamel).

There are in the world some favoured countries that nature seems to take pleasure to load with its gifts. Among these countries we could certainly place the rich valley that the river Loire bathes in this part included between Tours and Angers, on a distance of about 100 miles. There, all the trees have a luxuriance of vegetation that we scarcely meet with elsewhere. The tree which offers the most profit to the cultivator, and that, without much trouble, is the Sainte Cathrine plum tree. Indeed the cultivation of this tree has taken place to such an extent that it is not easy to give a perfect idea of it.

In this rich and fertile valley, where the inhabitants are so near each other, that we would say, there exist, only between Anger and Tours, a long street or faubourg extending from one of these cities to the other, the gardens are planted with this plum tree of Sainte Cathrine.

If we cross this country in the month of March and April, when these plum trees are covered with blossoms, we are not astonished that is said that Tours is the garden of France and that Angers is the nursery.

This plum tree, as we shall shortly see, has spread from the valley to the hills, where it is as common now, as in the valley.

The cultivation of this tree has taken a great extension in every soil which differs essentially from this of the Loire; this fact proves that it is not difficult as to the nature of the soil.

In this valley the ground is formed with slime that the river deposits every year by its over flowings for centuries. The soil is calcareous on the hills on the left bank, and shistous on the right one, and in some parts argilo-silicious, and in each soil this plum tree grows well and produces abundant crops.

It is with the plum of this kind that we make these dried plums so renowned, known under the name of the dried plums of Tours, and with which we make to large a trade both in the country and for exportation.

The quantity of plums we gather on a country of about 100 miles length and 50 broad, is so considera-

ble that it is not possible to establish its precise number, but several cities such as Angers, Saumur, Chinon, Bourgueil, Tours, and others make commerce which every year produces several millions dollars, that spread in the country and bring a comfort that we do not meet within the other localities, where this same culture does not exist.

The Sainte Cathrine plum tree is a tree of medium size, about 25 feet high; it grows well as pyramid and standard; the branches are long, slender, and little ramified; the shape is slender and meagre. On the whole length of the branches grow a good many buds, so near each other that on a branch of 3 feet long, there are very often from 50 to 60 plums.

It is easy to conceive the excessive abundance of the crop of a tree loaded with fruits. The fertility of it is not equalled by any other kind, and no other kind is so advantageous for making stewed plums. It is under this latter form that this kind is furnished to the trade under the name of *pruneaux de Tours*.

The fruit is of medium size, almost roundish or rather obovate; a profound suture divides it in two parts in its length; the stem is slender, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, curved at its upper part, inserted in a small cavity; skin fine, pale yellow, and sometimes tinted with red on the sunny side, and lightly covered with a white bloom of great transparency; flesh yellowish, sometimes firm and adhering to the stone, very juicy, sugary and very agreeably flavoured.

It ripens in September.

This kind, beyond its unrivalled merit as a preserved plum, has yet this advantage to be an excellent desert fruit. Though it is not so good as the green gage for the latter use, it is nevertheless highly estimated.

Below is the means to dry this fruit.

We place the plums upon a round willow basket, about 2 feet in diameter and 2 inches depth, we put them in it on a row only; we place the baskets close together in an oven in which we have burned wood enough to wrinkle the plums; we take them out after 12 hours; we heat the oven again, increasing the heat, and we continue so till the plums become firm; then we press them between our fingers to flatten them, and we continue to do so till the desiccation be suitable. We take great care at each time that we take them out of the oven to remove those which are done, to place them together and prevent them from being too dry. Finally when they are done enough, we, for the last time, heat the oven as we should do to bake bread; we put the plums in the oven again until they swell and ebullette, then we take them out; we leave the half heated, we replace the plums again in the oven and we leave them in all night. Then a white bloom covers them and they become very beautiful; it is what we call giving the whitening. We sort them by sizes and we make small baskets. We are obliged to put them 8 or 10 times in the oven.

If we wish to make what we call *Pruneaux fourrés* (furry plums) we take out the stone when they are about half done, we replace it by another plum equally without its stone and we continue the cooking.

The Sainte Catherine plum tree produces regularly and yearly, and when it is yet very young, sometimes in the nurseries, so that after some years it fully pays its owner for the expenses of plantation. Not any other kind in our country is planted in so great a quantity, not propagated in so large a number in the nurseries.

We have received from C. A. Peabody, Esq., Horticultural Editor of the "Soil of the South," published at Columbus, Geo., a package of Orange Watermelon seeds, for which he will accept our thanks. N.

Horticultural Operations for June.

NURSERY.—The plow, cultivator, and hoe must be kept moving to keep down the weeds, and to keep the soil mellow. Look over the buds that were put in last fall, and if any of them are shooting off at an angle from the stock, take bass-wood bark and tie them up to the portion of stock above the bud that was left when headed back in the spring.

Cherries will be ripening this month; specimen trees should be examined very critically, to see if they are true to the name, and let the observations made, be noted in the diary for future reference, for such notes will be valuable to refer to when cutting scions for grafting or budding.

Strawberries ripen this month. Look over the beds and see that the varieties are worthy of cultivation, and such as can be recommended when asked which are the best varieties.

THE GARDEN.—Set out late cabbage, celery and tomato plants early this month. Plant sweet corn if it is wanted for the table, late in the season. If seed peas are wanted free from bugs, sow late and the object can be accomplished.

If celery is earthed up in wet, or very hot, dry weather, it will surely rust. Tomatoes bear abundantly and ripen well if the vines are permitted to run on the ground; if straw is scattered beneath them, it will serve to keep the earth cool and moist and keep the fruit from the ground.

Grapes will need attention. If the trellises are properly built and the vines have been systematically pruned, it will be but a small job to keep them well secured as they grow. The vines may be throwing out an abundance of lateral shoots, if so, they may be pinched off without injury to the vines or fruit.

Finish planting dahlias the first of this month.

Plant annual flower seeds.

Verbenas, scarlet geraniums, portulaccas and other bedding plants, if planted out, will make a fine show all the season.

If any caterpillars are upon the trees, destroying the foliage, do not shoot them or try to dislodge them during a clear day, but in the evening or early in the morning, or during a wet day, the whole brood will be found snugly stowed away in their nest quite dormant, when the nest with its inmates may be easily removed.

If slugs are found upon the leaves of cherry and pear trees, scatter sand or air slaked lime upon them, and it will destroy them.

Grape Vines.

From different parts of the State we hear that the Grape vines have nearly all been destroyed by the severe cold of winter. We have large vines that have

been in bearing for fourteen years, that appear to be dead, root and branch. Some vines will put forth from the roots and may perhaps survive the shock. The Isabella Catawba and the Alexander have suffered most, while some vines that we obtained under the name of Muscatel, are uninjured; and a pet seedling that we have nursed for two or three years remains unscathed. N.

Peach Trees, and Peach Crop.

BY S. B. NOBLE.

The severe and protracted cold weather of the past winter has destroyed not only the fruit-buds, but in many cases the trees, though not to so great an extent as was anticipated. We have seen hundreds of trees within a few days, beginning to put forth leaves, that three weeks ago appeared to have been dead. The trees have been very much injured and some killed outright, those that survive the shock will barely live; this is applicable more particularly to the trees on sandy or loose soil. We know of trees on clay soils that appear to be uninjured, and are now, May 8th, in full bloom and promise a good supply of fruit. From all sections of the State we hear of the destruction of Peach trees. What we have observed in Washtenaw county, those on dry soils are not materially injured. The destruction of budded trees has been more extensive than the seedlings. This is another good reason to urge in favor of cultivating seedling trees, raised from pits of first rate only.

Important to Farmers.

We are informed by Mr Chamberlin, of the City Mill, that the Farmers of Vermont are in the habit of heading the movements of the Weevil, by a very simple process. The next season after it makes its appearance, they go through their wheat fields, about the time the wheat is stooling or heading, immediately after a shower or while the dew is on it, and scatter newly slacked lime broadcast, so that it will adhere to the heads and stems of the grain. They use about a bushel to the acre. Good lime should be secured, and slacked by sprinkling a little water over it, so, as to retain all its strength. A paddle may be used in scattering it. The remedy has, it is said, been so effectually tried, as to leave no doubt of the result. Strips in large wheat fields, left untouched by the lime, for experiment, have been entirely destroyed by the weevil; while the grain on each side was all saved.

It is well known by all who may have observed the manner in which the weevils destroy wheat, that they are deposited in the kernel, in the shape of a small maggot, by and by, soon after the wheat begins to head; and as the kernel begins to form, they commence their work of destruction by consuming the milky substance that would otherwise form the kernel, thereby preventing it from filling.

The application of lime at this period in the growth of the wheat, seems so repugnant to the taste of the weevil, as to drive it off. The lime will more than repay its value in the improvement of the soil.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Commercial Colleges—Progress in the Right Direction

EDITORS OF FARMER: Permit me to congratulate your city, and the women of Michigan, on the opening of the Commercial Colleges of Detroit for the admission of females.

Benevolence has long mourned over the sufferings of woman, and of children left dependent upon her, and has seen these sufferings the cause, directly or indirectly, of much crime. Intelligent philanthropists have found these necessities, these sufferings and crime, the offspring of that imbecility or inability to act which comes of inaction and ignorance—all faculties, if allowed to lie dormant or unimproved, soon becoming worthless to their possessor. Ignorance not less than prejudice has shut against woman all means of lucrative employment, though it must be acknowledged that prejudice has been the great cause of this ignorance. Gradually we are coming to see that man and woman are of the same God made family, subject to the same wants, impelled by the same necessities, stimulated by the same hope, and demanding the same mental culture. It is now ascertained that a woman cannot support a family, (by sewing or washing all day for from 25 to 50 cents) which required during her husband's life their united efforts; thus the thought has sprung to life that somewhere there is a wrong. Many have felt this wrong, a few have discovered its source, and humanity demands that they shall use their influence, whether it be great or small, to throw off the oppressive burthens that are crushing life and hope from hearts made for love and trust.

I trust that many farmer's daughters will avail themselves of the advantages these institutions offer. I have been unable to obtain any details of them; will some one who is competent give, through the *Farmer*, such information as will enable those interested to obtain the knowledge requisite to their entering as students?

Truly yours

MRS. M. P. F. BRADNER.

Floral Hill, May, 1865.

In reply to the above inquiry from our valued correspondent, we would say, that with her letter in hand, we visited the two Institutions in this city, to which she refers, conversed with the teachers and pupils, and from them personally, as well as from the printed circulars with which they furnished us, obtained the information she desires, and which we take pleasure in making public through our columns. The one to which reference was made in our April number was that of Mr. Cochran, now held in the new brick block at the corner of Woodward Avenue and Larned street. The ladies' department in this institution is under the immediate charge of Mrs. Cochran, but all alike enjoy the advantages of the

constant superintendence of the principal, who, with his accomplished lady, is a strong advocate of the union system of education: that is, of educating the sexes together, and giving them equal opportunities to prepare for future usefulness. Both expressed themselves entirely satisfied, and much encouraged by the success of their experiment thus far; the admission of ladies being a new feature, and one which the public are indebted to Mr. Cochran for introducing, it is still looked upon somewhat in the light of an experiment, but one which we think, cannot fail of being eminently successful and useful. The young ladies with whom we conversed, were quite enthusiastic on the subject of their studies, as well as animated by the object in view—the more thorough education of their sex, and better preparation for the duties of life, as well as the opening of a new field of exercise for the hitherto cramped and narrowed energies and ambition of woman.

The admission fee is \$25, for a full course of instruction in Book-keeping and matters connected with commercial pursuits. Board may be had at reasonable rates; students may enter at any time and the course will occupy from two to four months, according to the abilities and previous attainments of the pupils.

The "Detroit Commercial College" under the charge of Mr. Gregory in Old Fellow's Hall, is also open to ladies; and several, among whom are some of the married ladies of this city, are already availing themselves of its advantages. They go through a thorough mercantile course, embracing Double-Entry Book-keeping, Commercial calculations and Commercial Law; with special attention to Penmanship and Mathematics. The tuition for ladies is \$30. In both institutions the ladies and gentlemen have their recitations together; daily lectures are delivered in presence of all upon the various subjects connected with commercial pursuits, and equal advantages are enjoyed by all in every respect.

It gives us pleasure to see any opening whereby women of intellect and capacity can escape from the ill-paid toil of a life of drudgery at the needle, or any other of the overdone and poorly-paid vocations, hitherto deemed in "woman's peculiar sphere," because, forsooth, men could not live by them and would not let women make the trial to rise above them. Let woman's sphere be like man's, bounded by capacity, and her lot will be less dependent, and his more honorable.

Health, Dress and Bloomers.

MR. EDITOR: Seeing in your last number of the *Farmer* a piece in favor of the Bloomer dress, from a correspondent in Delta, I will take the liberty of ex-

pressing my opinion in regard to it, if you think the subject worthy of attention. If a farmer's or any other man's wife really imagines a short dress more convenient than a long one to do her work in, why not make them above the tops of her shoes, without the trouble of wearing pants at all? It has been the custom from time immemorial for females to dress in this manner, without causing any remarks, and no one could think there was any impropriety in it; on the contrary a very long dress, would be considered slovenly for that purpose. I think a medium course would be best, as there is no necessity to go upon extremes either way. As to walking the streets, in what they call the Bloomer dress, it is not only dangerous to attempt it in many places, but it also gives a female with any pretensions to modesty, an awkward appearance. It is not natural for them to move gracefully, with their limbs so much exposed; they are conscious that they are objects of curiosity and ridicule to many, others pity their weakness, and many consider them insane.

However, there are some that will brave all this, and defy public opinion; they call it Reform. I would say as old Mrs. Partington does, "poor souls, I cannot think the cause worthy of so great a sacrifice of feeling." If any permanent good was to be derived from it, the case would be different, but as it is merely a matter of taste about dress, there is no need of making ourselves trouble. It is all nonsense about its being healthier; I think a proper degree of exercise, plenty of soap and clean rainwater, used when required, and comfortably light clothing, not made either too long or too tight, will not injure our health, or shock our modesty, but leave us free from derision and insult.

N. P.

[We thank the writer of the above for her sensible communication, and only regret that she could not have complied with the request so many times expressed, that correspondents should give us their names. We publish her remarks, however, because we like the ground she takes. Several letters have been sent us, advocating the adoption of the Bloomer dress by housekeepers, because the writers seem to forget that there is any medium. They have a horror, and justly enough too, of the long sweeping skirts wiping up the street and kitchen slops, and from them would go to the other extreme, equally ridiculous and objectionable. Now because a woman does not wear pantaloons must she necessarily have her dress too tight for health or comfort? her skirts too heavy, or too long? Some of these writers have made up frightful scarecrows of wasp-waisted women dragging a half yard in length of dress skirts through kitchen slops and suds, "catching their death o' cold" with wet ankles, and carrying lumbago and spinal distortions in every fold of their petticoats. And some have pictured to us distressed school girls trailing their dresses through

snow, mud and water and "sitting with them wet all day!" Now, fie upon such housekeepers and school girls, say we. The sooner they kill themselves off and make room for sensible people, the better. In the first place, no woman deserving the name of housekeeper would have her kitchen covered with slops and dirt—a kitchen can be kept as neat, in its way, as a parlor; and in the next place all women of sense will exercise judgment in adapting their dress to their occupation; and they will teach their daughters to do the same, whether banding over the wash tub, playing on the piano, or going to school. Talk about the necessity of a woman's having her "dress all mud and wet around the bottom, while she is toiling about her kitchen work!" A woman should not have written such a libel on her sex. Necessity, indeed! we hope the woman who believes in such necessities will never have a chance to slop ends and dishwater on the kitchen floor of any respectable, worthy young farmer. As to the Bloomer costume, if a woman thinks it conducive to health and comfort, and consequently to her usefulness, let her wear it if she likes; but as a remedy for the inconvenience or unhealthiness of dirty kitchens! shades of decency and comfort forbid! Go get the broom and mop, clean the floor, put things "to rights," dust the chairs, and then, wear any dress you please—pantalons, coat, hat and all, if you think them becoming. But will pantalons keep ladies ankles dry, when they are obliged to go out in "sloppy times," any more effectually than dresses of moderate length, provided the same kind of shoes be worn? About a year ago, while on a visit to Illinois, we chanced to see a Bloomer lady who was travelling through the country selling books. Her costume was some sort of blue cotton stuff, neatly made up, and as becoming, we suppose, as anything of the kind could be to a woman; she wore gaiter boots, and a neat, good-sized sun-bonnet, and went about the streets with her basket on her arm, looking very much like a very awkward girl of twelve, though she was really a slender, well-made woman, a wife and a mother, and perhaps not less than thirty or thirty-five years of age. Her dress did very well on the side walks of the village streets, though even there it possessed no peculiar advantages, that we could discover, either of gracefulness or convenience, over those of other ladies. But we saw her the next day at a farm house, when she had walked a mile or two along a pleasant country road after a summer shower. Doubtless her feet were dry, for she wore good leather shoes, but that could not be said of her ankles, for her pantalons were as wet and muddy as and mans' would have been in the same circumstances—and then, she had not the boot legs inside to keep the wet from her stockings! Two other

ladies made their appearance very soon after; they had walked nearly the same distance to make an afternoon visit, but having wisely held their dresses above the grass, came in with feet and ankles all dry, and sat down to enjoy the coolness of the parlor that hot June day, while the Bloomer stood by the kitchen stove drying her drabbed pantalons. Poor thing! she couldn't "hold them up." She might have rolled them up, but she "didn't think of that!"

We do not wish to be understood as objecting to any mode of dress the ladies choose to adopt. The good taste and judgement of all reasonable women, and they are the only ones worth caring for, will generally keep them within the bounds of propriety in spite of fashion or the many-headed hobby called Reform. If "Florence" and "Florissant," and "Floretta," and the "Farmer's wife," like the new costume, and think it is better for their health than any other we are glad they have had the independence to adopt it; but we do not like to have them call that the only alternative from the other extreme; and above all don't advocate the idea, as some have done, that if housekeepers put on the Bloomer dress they can let their kitchens go untidy with impunity!]

Spring.

The cold and winter days are past,
And smiling spring her way is feeling,
Waking the earth to life and snow,
And an Almighty hand revealing.

The farmer to his interest true,
His fallow acres now is tilling,
He labors hard from morn till night;
To work for bread he's ever willing.

The songsters gay, are here in time,
They carol loud when morn is breaking,
Upon my favor to apple tree,
A robin now her nest is making.

Nature will soon be robed in green,
New beauties every day disclosing,
The flow'rets wild, will soon be seen,
Upon their leafy stems rejoicing.

The fruit trees too, will blossom soon,
Sweet fragrance all around dispensing,
The tulip and the daffodil,
To expand their leaves are just commencing.

And soon will come the genial showers,
And cooling zephyrs, so regaling,
Giver of all! I would adore Thee,
For thy mercies, never failing.

Oporto, Mich., April, 1855.

ARM OF THE FARM.

Matrimonial.

[We promised to give the writer of the following a hearing in a former number, but by some mistake his advertisement was mislaid, and has barely turned up in time for this. We hope it is not too late yet. If any of the fair readers of the *Farmer* wish to open a correspondence with N. E. D., their letters addressed

to him, and directed to our care, will be forwarded to his proper address without delay; after which, matters may be arranged by the parties concerned, independent of us or the *Farmer*.]

The subscriber, a young man of 22 years, wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with some young lady between the ages of 18 and 22, or 23.

Said young lady must possess a good knowledge of the various branches of housewifery; especially must she be able to make good *bread and butter*; in short, I want one who will in all respects be a good wife for a farmer.

I would prefer a lady of rather fair complexion, with brown, or auburn hair; not too tall nor too short. She must possess good common sense, and at least, a good common school education. I would prefer that she should be able to sing ordinary music, if not to perform on the piano or melodeon.

As I consider a good, industrious, frugal wife of more consequence than many thousands of dollars, I do not know that I care whether my wife be rich or poor. If she possess a kind heart, an amiable disposition, and the before named qualifications, money will be of no consequence.

It is hard to speak of one's own virtues, but in regard to myself I may simply say, that I am a farmer and a farmer's son. I have enjoyed such advantages for education as farmer's sons usually enjoy in common schools and an academy, and hope I have not misimproved them. I am a tolerable singer, very fond of music, sometimes play on the piano and melodeon, but do not consider myself accomplished in this delightful art. (I hope my wife will be.)

My habits are unexceptionable. I never smoke, snuff or chew tobacco; use no tea or coffee; never drink spirituous liquors of any kind, color, or quality. I am 22 years of age, about five feet four inches high, rather fair, and have black hair and black eyes.

Any young lady wishing to enter into an alliance with me can obtain any information desired, by addressing to the undersigned a letter stating her own qualifications, &c.

Enclose the letter in an envelop directed to the editor of the *Farmer*, who will forward the same to me.

N. E. D.

TO MAKE GOOD RUSK.—Take a piece of bread dough large enough to fill a quart bowl, one teacup of melted butter, one egg, one teaspoonful of saleratus; knead quite hard, roll out thin, lap it together, roll to the thickness of thin biscuit, cut out with a biscuit mould, and set it to rise in a warm place. From twenty to thirty minutes will generally be sufficient. Bake them, and dry thoroughly through and you will have an excellent rusk to eat with your coffee. You can make them with hop yeast, and sweeten them too, if you choose; I use milk yeast.

R. N. L. A.

The receipt for making apple jelly shall appear soon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Education and Swamp Lands.

MESSES. EDITORS MICHIGAN FARMER: I have observed that in some one of the Detroit papers there has been carried on a strong opposition to the sale of the Michigan swamp lands, and also a good deal of figuring as to what amount of funds would accrue to the State from the sale of said lands. On page 174 of the *Michigan Farmer*, "Philo Cultus" insists that the funds, realized from the sale of the lands ought to be devoted to the interests of education, and that education to consist of an agricultural collegiate course. Query? If an agricultural college is indispensably necessary, how comes it that in Scotland, without either an agricultural school, or college, or even a model farm, they have attained to such proficiency in agriculture? I am not an enemy to education; but a young man receiving a collegiate course would require at least \$5,000 capital to have scope to bring his acquired knowledge into remunerative exercise. And even then his skill would be of little service to the mass of farmer's sons, whose patrimony, in the aggregate, will not exceed the value of two or three thousand dollars each, at twenty-one years of age.

I am astonished that in all I have seen written about the swamp lands, not an individual has insisted upon the faithful appropriation of the proceeds to the reclaiming said lands, agreeably to the act of Congress which provides "That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or direct appropriations in kind, shall be applied exclusively as far as necessary to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of levees and drains."

Swamps and marshes are fruitful sources of disease and death, foul blotches on nature's face, obstructions to our highways, distorting the formation of our primary school districts, causing sparse and scattering settlements, and many more evils of the kind. Therefore I consider the act of Congress both generous and philanthropic; and were its provisions carried out, it would go as far towards improving the public health as all the patent preventive or restorative medicines in Michigan. It would also give a greater and more general impetus to agricultural improvements in ten years, than all the colleges that could be built on a quarter section would do in fifty years to come. I had formed an opinion that the Legislature had made a botch of an act for the sale and reclaiming of the swamp lands; and I find my opinion backed by Allen Goodridge, Esq., Deputy commissioner of the State Land Office. Said act, section 2, provides, "that the moneys received for the sale of said lands shall be and remain a fund for the purpose of reclaiming said lands." Now were I to purchase swamp lands, will this fund be applied to reclaim my lands? If so, at what time? If the Legislature thinks that

swamp lands can be reclaimed at 75 cents an acre, they can beat me, out and out. Were I to purchase swamp lands for the cedar, tamarack, or other timber, or for the marsh hay, pasture, or cranberries produced on it, does the mere purchasing and using it for the above purposes reclaim it agreeably to the act of Congress?

My plan for the disposition and sale of these lands is, to grant a pre-emption right to actual settlers for one or two years, on receiving a bond, with suitable security, that waste will not be made, and that one or more ditches of suitable capacity be made that will at least touch every 40 acres of the tracts applied for. On fulfillment of these requirements the state to discharge the bonds and grant deeds on condition that said ditches be kept in good repair in all time coming. The above amount of ditching would not reclaim the lands, as all swamps and marshy lands require lateral and cross ditches, not exceeding forty rods apart, and in many cases even that would be insufficient. If the lands will sell, as I believe they would readily, for enough to cover the expense of granting deeds, &c., the state of Michigan might soon be able to boast that there was not forty acres of land within her borders but had an ample and sufficient water course to carry off all surplus water, both from the surface and the subsoil, if let into it. And she would very soon begin to feel proud in her purse, also.

The above plan would induce a great many practical ditchers, and others of small capital, to purchase said lands, and would be the means of making ditching looked upon as a branch of ordinary farm work; while now, ninety-five per cent. of the agriculturalists, including the sons of foreigners, who are practical ditchers, talk of ditching as though they dreaded it more than the seven-year-itch.

Some of the corps editorial, who can calculate the amount of grain to a peck, for ten miles on either side of the Railroad, while flying along the line at lightning speed, with all the farmer's profits, &c., have said, and they know, that the swamp lands are worth \$3 per acre. Now I would ask Mr. Chain Lightning Editor, if the swamp lands are worth \$3, what are the United States' timbered, prairie, timbered openings, and opening dry lands in Michigan worth?

My farm contains 480 acres. Originally there were not fifty acres of dry land on it, the greater part of which is still reserved for timber. I have lived on it 18 years. I have been complimented a hundred times for the improvement I have made on it, yet these compliments always end with, "What land this will be in forty or fifty years!" Great consolation, eh? As a general thing, lands that are dry, both surface and subsoil, and soil of good quality are seldom bought too dear, and springy or swampy lands are seldom bought too cheap. Therefore, I say to the

State of Michigan, sell the swamp lands cheap to actual settlers, and we will soon have an overflowing treasury, or, which is the same, be out of debt. Many persons who have reclaimed swamp lands may differ in opinion from me. Where such lands are favorably situated for draining, or where a great part of a farm is unadapted to the growth of grass, or the general appearance of a farm is hurt by the presence of a swamp, the expense of reclaiming such lands will appear, and no doubt in many instances it is more profitably invested than on any other part of the farm. But to test the true value of marsh land, take a farm of such land wholly, and begin to raise the bread and pork, &c., for a family; it requires the exercise of some patience and perseverance.

I am frequently told that my reclaimed land is dryer and richer than the land of my neighbors, but when I offer to exchange acre for acre, it is no go! They are like the Scotch woman, who when boasting of her great care and kindness to her husband, said: "I gie a' the *sappy soor milk* (butter-milk) tae John, an jist keeps the bit dry butter tae mysel'!"

JAMES DAWSON.

Cranberry Marsh, Nankin, Wayne Co., 1855

LANSING, JANUARY 12, 1855.

A BILL.—To amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts."

SEC. 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That section one of an act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures and Mechanic Arts be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. In any county of this State, where the inhabitants thereof have organized and established, or may hereafter organize and establish, a society for the encouragement and advancement of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, and shall receive from said society annually the sum of one hundred dollars or over, for the promotion of the above objects, in said county, the board of supervisors of said county, at their annual session in each and every year, are hereby required to levy a tax of not less than one-fortieth, nor more than one-tenth of one mill on the dollar, on the assessment roll of the county; which tax shall be collected and paid to the treasurer of the county, in the same manner that other taxes are collected and paid.

LANSING, JAN. 26, 1855.

AN ACT—Making an appropriation to aid the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

SEC. 1. *The People of the State Michigan enact*, That there be, and is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury of this State, the sum of two thousand dollars each year, for the years eighteen hundred and fifty five, and eighteen hundred and fifty six, to the State Michigan Agricultural Society, for the payment of premiums, to be paid by the State Treasurer to the Treasurer of said Society, on the warrant of the Auditor General: *Provided*, That the Treasurer of said Society shall, on or before the 15th day of October in each year, make, subscribe and deposit with the Auditor General, his affidavit, that said Society has raised for the year a like sum of two thousand dollars, by voluntary subscriptions and fees of membership.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

DETROIT, JUNE, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Baldwin, our regular travelling agent, will visit the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, and Jackson, to make collections, and solicit subscription during this month, and we would respectfully ask the friends of the *Farmer* to aid him with such information as he may require. Mr. Baldwin will also be empowered to settle with all local agents and postmasters, as it is desirable and necessary that all accounts should be closed and settled up to the commencement of the year; so that we may get our books in order.

Our readers are aware, we suppose, that we leave them to form their own opinion of the *Farmer*. Some times we are tempted to make an extract from the very friendly notices with which our contemporaries favor us from time to time, but hesitate from an unwillingness to appear egotistical. The following, however, from the *Grand River Times*, of Ottawa Co., expresses very fully the aim and object of our periodical. In noticing a recent number of the *Farmer*, the editor says: "The *Michigan Farmer* should be permitted an entrance into the dwelling of every farmer in the State; particularly should it be a favorite with those who are not afraid of too much book knowledge, or too much scientific information upon the different subjects connected with a calling so honorable, and so intimately connected with the prosperity and success of all other professions and social enterprises."

It has been our ambition to give, as much as possible, the every-day experience and practice of the farmers and agriculturists of the State, without crowding upon them an amount of theoretical and scientific information, gathered from books or the labors of professional men employed in researches in the library or the laboratory, and which can only be rendered useful to practical farmers by a course of study which those who have "farmed for a living," know cannot be used without great risk or great capital, neither of which a large majority of the real farmers of Michigan, nor of any State that we know of, care to run or expend, even if able.

What is a Sheep Shearing Festival?

The Executive Committee of the Washtenaw county Agricultural Society, having given notice that they mean to hold a Sheep Shearing Festival and Plowing Match on the 6th and 7th of June, and this festival being the first affair of its kind which has been attempted to be held in Michigan, there are a great many inquiries as to what are the designs, and what benefits are likely to come from it, and which it may be well enough to explain to the uninitiated.

In the first place, the county Society, being well aware that the sheep and wool interest is one of great importance to the farmers within its borders, are desirous of bringing together as many of the best selected animals from the several flocks as possible, for the purpose of comparison. They are well aware that there is no good opportunity afforded at the time of county fairs, to examine and compare the relative merits of sheep, with reference to their profitableness. At the festival, not only will the fleeces shorn from each animal be submitted to the test of the steelyard, but after the animals are relieved from their wool, they will be exposed in all their "naked proportions," to the criticism of the judges and the examination of the public. The fleeces, besides being compared as to weight, will also be submitted to a thorough examination as to their merits with regard to value, fineness, cleanness and quality. The value of the various breeds can thus be compared and estimated. The French, Spanish, Silesian and Saxon, will be brought together, and the relative value of their respective yield of wool made known and tested. The value of the mutton sheep can also be estimated. Their wool, as well as their carcasses, tried by the beam and scales, and Leicester, Southdown, Cheviot, Cotswold, and native compared so as to bring out results which may prove both valuable and useful to the sheep breeder, who may desire to turn his attention more to deriving a profit by raising fine mutton, instead of growing fine wool.

Every one knows the trite proverb, that the "proof of the pudding is in the eating of it;" so with sheep, the test of their value to produce wool, is to be found at shearing time, instead of at the late autumn fairs, when they show a growth of sixteen or seventeen month's wool on their back, and have been taken care of in proportion to meet the exigencies of the occasion. We have no doubt but this festival, conducted as it will be, under the inspection of experienced wool-growers and sheep-breeders, and many a watchful and jealous eye anxiously noting the decisions arrived at, will be well worthy the attendance of all who can spare the time to take part in it. In the April number of the *Farmer* may be found a list of the premiums offered, and the names of the committees.

Drain Tile.

We frequently receive letters asking information in relation to the prices and cost of delivering drain tile. We wrote some time ago to Messrs. Harmon of Northville, and also to Messrs. Davis of Birmingham, for their rates; and have received an answer from both the above parties. Messrs. Harmon inform us that they make three sizes of tile—two of horse shoe tile and one of sole tile. The cost of the largest size of sole tile is 45 cents per rod at the shop, and of the second size 31 cents.

The shoe tile is 25 cents per rod at the shop, and when delivered in Detroit, there is an additional 20 cents per rod added to the price. When the first size of sole tile is de-

livered in Detroit, there is an additional charge of 18 cents per rod, and for the second size 12½ cents per rod.

The sizes of the tile made by Messrs. Harmon for the horse shoe tile are 34 inches in height by 4 inches wide. The largest size of sole tile is 5½ inches across the sole by 4½ inches in height. The second size is 3½ inches by 3½ wide.

Messrs. Harmon informs us that the sole tile have the preference wherever they have been tried in their neighborhood; and that they will be prepared to supply all orders at the above rates; as soon as possible after the weather gets so that the tile will not be affected by frost.

Mr. Davis informs us that he makes the pipe and horse shoe tile at his manufactory in Birmingham, and that the pipe tile is 3 inches in diameter, and can be furnished at 20 cents per rod at the factory, and at 25 cents per rod in Detroit. He also makes 2 inch and 4 inch pipe tile when ordered.

Mr. Davis also makes a four inch horse shoe tile, which he sells at the shop at 25 cents per rod; and delivered at any point in the city of Detroit, they are worth 8 cents per rod more. He also makes a three inch horse shoe tile which he will deliver in Detroit at 25 cents per rod. Mr. Davis has been east during the winter, and examined some of the best manufactures in the state of New York, and finds that his prices are lower than those of eastern manufactures, while the article is equally good. He had on hand upwards of ten miles of these tile last fall, and he has now but about two miles of them left. This is a gratifying evidence that our farmers are beginning to appreciate the advantages which these two manufactures afford. Messrs. Penfield, and M. Howard Webster, are the agents for the sale of these tile in the city of Detroit.

L. G. MORRIS' CATALOGUE.—Mr. Morris of Mount Fordham, in Westchester county, New York, has published a very neat illustrated catalogue of the stock he has for sale. The pamphlet contains a number of illustrations of imported animals from which he breeds. Mr. Morris is the owner of the celebrated racing horse Fashion, and the full blood imported horse "Monarch," animals which combine the finest and best blood, of the most celebrated horses in either England or America. We refer to Mr. Morris' advertisement in another page; and to those who wish to learn more about his stock, we would say that they have but to write for a copy of the catalogue and it will be sent to them.

A correspondent asks whether we would recommend a whitewash for trees, or a wash of lye. We prefer the latter decidedly, and in fact, are utterly opposed to the white washing of trees as doing them more harm than benefit. Good strong lye will rid trees of all lice or vermin if applied at the proper time; which seems to be just after the insect breaks out of its shell or egg; and one of the secrets of destroying vermin on trees seems to consist in knowing how to distinguish when this event in the life of an insect occurs. The weather and the season either retarding or hastening it.

Messrs D. B. and G. C. Burnham, of Battle Creek, write us, they have some of the genuine King Phillips, or Brown corn, the seed of which, they got from the Patent office last spring, which they offer for sale for 8s. per bushel; All farmers wishing to sow wheat after corn, will do well to plant this, as it will be out of the way in time;—they also have the Flour corn, and Poland oats.

Michigan Stock Register.

Short Horns.

No. 5. Enterprise—Owned by Archibald Jewell of Dowagiac, Red bull, bred by William Reed, Butler county, Ohio, calved March the 28th, 1853. Got by Prince William out of Beauty; Prince William was got by Splendid out of Whitehead's imported cow, Venus got by Reveller, Dam Old Venus by Furby; g. dam, Platina by Platina; g. g. dam, Charley by a son of Georgia; g. g. g. dam, young Cherry by Whinyard; g. g. g. g. dam, old Cherry by Orion; g. g. g. g. g. dam Tunis by Bodsworth (see Whitehead's Register.)

Splendid, red and white, bred by William Neff, Cincinnati, Ohio, calved April 1st, 1844; got by young Prince (132) out of Georgia by Hector, (75) imported by Mr. Whittaker in 1837; Profitable by Hint's young Eber; Useful by Garten (205); by Barren (59); by Brachen (91); by Kenton (346.)

Young Prince, red and white, bred by, and the property of, Wm. Neff, Cincinnati, Ohio, calved 19th of November 1839; got by Prince William (139) out of Lady Catharine, imported by Mr. Neff, in June 1838; by Eastharp (1937); young Bella by Comet (170) by Bodsworth (47); by Driffeld (223); by twin brother to Ben (660.) See American herd book, or Neff's Register.

The above is the pedigree of the sire of your calf Enterprise. Now I will give you the pedigree of his dam: Beauty, red and white, though mostly red, was calved in the fall of 1843, got by Nelson out of Beauty. Nelson was calved Dec. 17th, 1842, got by imported Hazlewood, out of Zilpha. Hazlewood, a Roan Bull calved April 9th, 1836; bred by W. F. Bale, England, got by Norfolk (2377); dam Princetta by Prince William (1344); g. dam Priscilla by Corinthian Tom (921) g. g. dam Prince, by Young Pilot (497); g. g. g. dam Venus by Constellation (163); g. g. g. g. dam Nancy by Alfred, (23); g. g. g. g. g. dam by Windsor (698); g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by Cupid, (177). Hazlewood took the premium at the World's Fair, meeting, England, over three competitors, and the first premium at Cincinnati in 1838, over three imported bulls the same age, \$50, and pitcher.*

Beauty was calved in the spring of 1840. She is red and white spotted; got by the imported bull Perfection, and took when two years old the highest premium at the Dayton Fair. Her dam Lady Washington imported in 1837, bred by Mr. Easton, of Somerset, Bridgewater county, her dam got by Diamond out of Purity, by Bramtor; g. dam Charity by Willington; g. g. dam Dairymaid by Sultan; g. g. g. dam Ruth by a son of Punch; g. g. g. g. dam Broadhooks by Hubback, g. g. g. g. g. dam by Dalton Duke. Lady Washington's sire was Favorite, bred by J. Jessop, Esq., of Coder Park, county of Derby, the sire of Favorite: Nelson; his dam, Grossomine by Jupiter.—H.

I certify, that on the 28th of March last I weighed for A. Jewell, one red bull, and that he weighed fifteen hundred pounds, (1500 lbs.)

S. K. WHEELER,
Freight Agent.

Dowagiac, April 23, 1855.

*[There is some mistake about Hazlewood in this statement, which we cannot correct. Hazlewood could not have taken any premium at the World's Fair in England, for it occurred in 1851, unless he had been sent over from this country. The author of the pedigree should explain this apparent discrepancy.]

6. Guelph—Bull owned by Judge Dexter, of Dexter, Washtenaw county, purchased Sept. 28, 1854; red roan; bred by Henry Parsons, of Ancaster, Canada West. He was calved May 23, 1847, got by "Fergus," Fergus by Wellington (183); whose dam was Beauty, by Snow Ball, (2674) by Lawnleaves, (365); by Mr. Mason's Charles, of Chilton England. Guelph's dam was Red Rose, bred by Chas. M. Giddings, of Cleveland, Ohio, got by Berry, (3140) out of Cinderilla, by Cicero (3384.) Cicero was out of Young Flora, by Caleba. Flora was bred by Mr. Mason, of Chilton, Durham, England.

Signed, ISAAC ASKEW.

Amherstburgh, C. W., June 6th. 1853.

7. Flora—Heifer—pure white. Bred by S. W. Dexter, of Dexter, Washtenaw county. Calved February 16, 1854; sired by Guelph [No. 6 Mich. Stock Register.] Dam Rosebud.

Rosebud,—a white and red cow, bred by J. B. Dill, of Auburn, New York; calved 1843. Sired by Archer; dam Rose by Snowdrop; grand dam Rensellac by a son of Tibbit's bull; g. g. dam a full blooded cow of C. D. Colden's herd.

Archer, sired by Rollo; dam Adaliza by Frederick, 1060; g. dam Adelia by Orpheus, 478; g. g. dam Alide by Alfred, 23; g. g. g. dam Strawberry by Windsor, 698; g. g. g. dam Old Daisy, by Favorite, 252; g. g. g. g. dam Old Daisy by Punch, 531; g. g. g. g. g. dam Old Daisy by Hubback, 319. Archer was bred by P. Rotch, Esq., of Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, and is now owned by J. M. Sherwood, of Auburn.—J. B. DILL, *Auburn, Sept. 25, 1845.*

8. Fanny—Red roan heifer—bred by S. W. Dexter, of Dexter, Washtenaw county, calved April 3, 1854. Sired by Guelph [see No. 6 Michigan Stock Register.] dam Rosette.

Rosette, a pure white cow, bred by J. B. Dill, of Auburn, N. Y., and now owned by S. W. Dexter. Calved July 6, 1841. Sired by Newark; dam Rose by Snow Drop; g. dam Rensellac by son of Tibbits bull; g. g. dam a full blooded cow of C. D. Colden's herd, imported in 1802.

Newark, by Hero, owned by F. Rotch, of N. Y.; dam Delight by Devonshire [966]; g. dam Daisy by Admiral [1008]; g. g. dam Yellow Rose by Young Denton [963]; g. g. g. dam Arabella by North Star [460]; g. g. g. g. dam Aurora by Comet [155]; g. g. g. g. g. dam Aurora by Henry [301]; g. g. g. g. g. g. dam Aurora by Danby [190]; Hero was by North Star [2382]; dam Hirma, by Frederick [2038].

9. Mexico—Bull red and white, bred by S. W. Dexter, of Dexter, Washtenaw county; calved March 28, 1855. Sired by Guelph [No. 6 Mich. Register.] Dam Johanna—a red and white heifer, bred by Mr. Dexter, calved May 1850; sired by Prince Albert, dam Ruby by Archer; g. dam Rose by Snowdrop; g. g. dam Rensellac by a son of Tibbits Bull; g. g. g. dam a full blooded cow of C. D. Colden's herd.

Prince Albert was out of Emperor, by dam Victoria out of Copson.

10. Oregon—Bull, pure white. Bred by S. W. Dexter, of Dexter, Washtenaw county, calved March 15, 1855. Sired by Guelph. [No. 6 Michigan Stock Register.] Dam Rosebud. [See pedigree of Flora, No. 7, Mich. Stock Register.]

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

Hear ye! what the Grand River people say in relation to the next Fair to be held in Kent county. After adopting a very excellent series of regulations for the government of their county fair, which is to be held at Grand Rapids on the last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of September next, and a very liberal premium list, the Executive Committee at their late session, held at our friend Welton's agricultural seed store in that city,

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee will spare no pains to make the next Annual Fair what the interests and present prosperity of Kent county, and Grand River Valley warrant that it should be.

"Resolved, That we should not, and no longer will be considered the 'rest of mankind,' and that the next Annual Fair shall show that we too live in the middle of the nineteenth century—the age of improvement and progress—and that we are not behind the age in good horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, machinery and mechanics' tools of the most improved kinds, farming implements of the best make, domestic manufactures that the Old Bay State might take pattern from, fancy articles, that might tempt Fancy, in her flight, to fold her wings awhile, fruits, of every kind except the fruits of ignorance, vice, and crime, 'Fair Women and brave men,' potatoes as big as a peck measure, 'any three of which would make a man a meal,' buxom lads and bouncing lasses, big pumpkins and marrow squashes, and such babies as will make Barnum sorry and even lament that he did not make his acquaintance sooner with the people of the State of Michigan, particularly those of the county of Kent."

That is certainly the right kind of talk; and shows that the executive committee have done their duty. Every farmer in Kent county should take a pride in aiding the county Society to redeem the pledge so handsomely made in their behalf. We shall probably see whether they do or not.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will meet at Lansing on Tuesday the 12th day of June for the purpose of selecting a location and site for the State Agricultural School and experimental and model farm.

The farm is to consist of not less than five hundred acres, and not more than one thousand acres, and to be located within ten miles of Lansing.

The Secretary of the Agricultural Society has advertised in the State Journal for proposals for lands for this purpose.

INQUIRY.—A correspondent asks if any of our readers have any experience in attempting to work mowing machines with oxen. He says he has a good deal of marsh meadow that is too soft for horses to travel on.

Our opinion is that unless the oxen are a light and very quick stepping yoke, a mowing machine cannot be worked by oxen to advantage. The nature of the machine is to require a fast gait, so that the requisite speed may be given to the knives or they will not cut. As a general rule oxen are not fast enough; there may be some yokes which would answer.

IDE'S PATENT TWO HORSE CULTIVATOR.—We have some inquiries about this machine, and would like to hear who owns the right for this state, and where they can be procured.

A WORK OF MERIT.—Through the politeness of Mr. F. V. Smith of Coldwater, Michigan, we lately had the pleasure of examining a portrait of the horse "Green Mountain Morgan," owned by *Smith and Crippen*. The work under notice is one of rare merit, as any good judge of such things will at once exclaim. Not only is the outline correct to a nicety, but every muscle is at once distinguished;—perhaps the muscular bands are a little intensified, but if so it is not a fault. The very common defect of animal portraits taken in this country, is an indistinctness of muscular development. The color is given with great integrity and the expression is a happy hit.

The Artist, whose work this is, is Mr. Orlando C. Moore of Kalamazoo, son of A. Y. Moore, President of the State Agricultural Society. Mr. Moore is a young man, but already gives promise of greatness in the line of portrait painting. We recommend him to those who are desirous of having portraits or engravings of their animals. B.

BUTTER.—We received a letter signed "Miss Ophelia," a few weeks ago, commenting on our remarks about butter. She says that in her experience she has known storekeepers, whose butter was bought in small lots, to keep their purchases in a *fish barrel*, so that however good the condition of the article when sent in, when offered for sale repacked, it must have become not only ringstreaked and speckled, but also highly impregnated with anything but a pleasant odor, for which the dairy ought not to be held responsible. Besides this "Miss Ophelia" gives a new notion about keeping cream sweet in hot weather which may be useful. She says: "As it may be necessary to let a part of the cream stand two or three days before churning; in very warm weather it will acquire a flavor not agreeable, and quite injurious to the butter. But if salt be applied freely and the cream well stirred at every addition it will preserve all its sweetness, and the flavor of the butter be much improved." This hint is worth trying; and we thank her for it.

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHING MACHINES.—In noticing the horse-powers and threshing machines offered for sale, this season, we inadvertently said that the Excelsior machine offered for sale by Mr. Peas of Albany, and that offered by Messrs. Emery of the same city were alike. Messrs. Emery correct us by saying they are not the same, Emery's horse-power being the original invention patented by them, and they likewise say in their letter that they claim that their patent has been infringed upon. With their infringements we have nothing to do, but we make the above statement in justice to both parties.

Cross Bloods.

We are sometimes asked to give the pedigrees of cross bloods in our Stock Register; but this cannot be done, as it would in a short time involve us in a confusion which would be in a short time a chaos. Our Stock Register is kept for pure blood animals of the several breeds universally recognized as distinct, by all stock breeders; but when one of our subscribers wants the pedigree of a favorite cross blood published, we have no objection to do so, as in the case of Prince Albert, belonging to John Richards of Raisin, Lenawee county.

CROSS BLOODS.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Owned by John Richard, of Raisin, Lenawee county, calved in 1850. Bred by Mr. Root, of Livingston county, New York. Sired by Splendor; dam, a cow half Devon, half Durham, was from the Dibble bull, by a cow three quarters Durham and one quarter Devon.

DURHAM BULL CALVES FOR SALE.—In this number of the Farmer will be found the pedigrees of several animals belonging to the herd of Judge Dexter, of Dexter. We learn from Mr. L. H. Jones, that the two bull calves Oregon and Mexico are for sale; and also two full blood cows of the same stock.

ROOFING COMPOSITION.—Mr. B. bid of Waverly, Van Buren county, inquires about the cost of patent Roofing. Henry Metcalf, of this city, furnishes the composition and delivers it at the rate of \$4.00 per 100 square feet; the composition by itself sells for \$10.00 per barrel. The other matter in Mr. Babbs's letter will be attended to in a future number.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES CROWD OUT.—"Des tractive insects"—Do they result from an inadequate cultivation of the soil? "Hope for All Things"—"Century School Examiners."—"A Simple Machine."—"Home the Poudre."—"Feathered Legs Again."—"Inquiry about Peas."—"The Potato Rot."—"A Farmer's Wife I'll be."—The high in our Table of Contents, is unavailably laid over for another month.

Markets.

The market has fluctuated but little since last month. Flour, mostly from what purports to be Michigan white wheat, is not so firm at the present date, and has been selling at \$9.50 and 9.37½. Red wheat and Illinois wheat flour at \$9.40 and \$8.75. Wheat of good quality has sold here at \$2.23, and a choice lot sold as high as \$2.25, but the average rate is 2.12½ per bushel. A good lot sold at \$2.10 to 2.18. But the market is not so firm. Corn has gone up considerably. Holders asking 38 cts., and others being sold, at our knowledge, at 32 and 33 cts. Oats are selling very freely at 35 cts. In a side here is a thing stirring. Hay is held at \$20 for timothy, and the other kinds range from \$15 up. Pasture, Oswego, 10 one dollar per bushel. Grand Rapids, \$1.50. Pure St. dusky of the best quality, \$1.75. Butter keeps up, being 24 cts. for fresh roll, and retailing in the stores at 29 and 28 cts. Cheese 1—worth 11 to 12 cts. Beef cattle are getting higher, butchers giving 1½ cts. live weight at a retailing, Port r houses steaks at 15 cts., and sirloin steaks at 12½ cts. Mutton Sheep ranges from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and the rams are worth \$1.00 to \$1.37½. Lamb are worth \$2.00 to \$3.50, and calves sell at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Hides sell at 4 cts. Calveskins at 9 cts. Tallow at 8 cts. Salt in bags, \$13.00 per 100; in barrels \$1.87½ for prime. Eggs 13 cts. per doz. We have been sold in some large lot, during the past week at from 30 to 32 cts. and it is the general observation, that there has never been so much offering at this season, of this article.

Meteorological.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER FOR APRIL, 1855.

BY L. WOODRUFF, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The monometer at 7 A. M. 29.9 9 P. M. 29.9
Highest temp. in month, 69° (3-11) 85° (18th) 75° (18th.)
Lowest " " 1 (2nd) 30 (1st) 21 (1st.)
Average, 42.3 59.7 59.6
Monthly mean, 42.3 59.7 59.6

MONTHLY VARIATIONS.

Greatest daily mean, 74° (18th.)
Least, 24.6° (1st.)
Greatest daily range, 6° (18th.)
Least " " 3° (24th.)
Clear days, 20
Part clear, 2
Cloudy days, 8
Days on which rain fell, 14
Total amount of rain and melted snow, 6.1 in.

WINDS.

W., 1 day; N., 3 days; E., none; S., 4 days; S.W., 9 days; N.W., 6 days; N.E., none; S.E., 7 days.

REMARKS.

Previous to the 12th, the amount of precipitation was not appreciable, at this time however, a decided change took place, and the weather throughout the remainder of the month was unusually warm and wet. The rains between the 17th and 21st of April were excessive, the amount for 5 days being, 4.81 in. Of this 2.52 in. fell on the night of the 18th, causing a destructive freshet. There was also a pretty severe hail storm at 9 P. M. on the 18th. The hail lasted some ten minutes, and its average size was about that of large market balls,—others were picked up, measuring nearly an inch in diameter.

Thunder was heard on ten days of the month, and was generally quite severe. The lightning struck during the storm of the 18th, was nearly incessant for six or seven hours.

The results given in the table show extremes of temperature and precipitation greatly above the normal mean of each for April. The monthly mean is 6° above that of April 1854. The lowest temperature of the month was 14° at 6 A. M. on the 2nd., and the maximum 86° on the 18th. The last 15 or 20 days of the month were with few exceptions warm enough for mild weather, and so favorable to vegetation that at the close of the month plants of most kinds, were nearly two weeks earlier in their growth than in a typical year.

Snow fell both on 3 days. Frost on the 7th 21st 27th & 28th

FRED. W. FERRIS, M. D. Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Has just received and keeps constantly on hand, and for sale at New York prices, a large and full assortment of Homeopathic Medicines, Theriac, Trinita Ions, Pills for High and Low Doses, &c., &c.

Dr. Ferris will pay particular attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases of all kinds, such as Liver Complaint, Scrophulous Erysipelas, Eczema, St. Vitus Dance, Hypochondria, Coughs of long standing, and diseases of emales.

All professional business promptly attended to.

Office over Green's Drug Store, Ann Arbor.

3-17

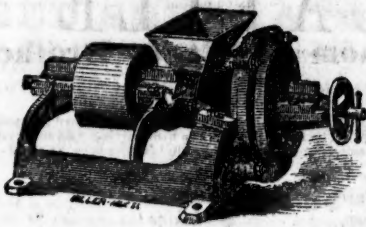
M. CAMPTON, Manufacturer and Dealer in READY-MADE CLOTHING.

My assortment will always be complete. Also, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Custom work and cutting done to order.
Phoenix Block, Main st., Ann Arbor.

Jeff

TO FARMERS, MILLERS & LUMBERMEN.

**FIFTY PREMIUMS**

At the World's Fair, London, the American Institute,
Michigan State Fair, and other Societies, have

BEEN AWARDED TO

CHARLES ROSS'
PATENT CONICAL

BURR-STONE MILLS,

AS the most perfect Grinding Mills ever offered to the public. Either for Farmers' use by Horse Power, for flouring and re-grinding middlings and other offals in large flouring mills, they excel all other kinds of mills, giving a larger yield and a better flour, having no oscillating motion, and easily kept in good face; and are the only mill well adapted to the unsteady motion of saw-mills, for meal, Graham flour, or feed grinding. The factory prices are \$75, \$100, \$140, \$170, \$200, and \$300, and freight to the place of delivery. For sale by M. J. CHASE, near the F. at Office, No. 19 Griswold street, opposite Merchants' Exchange. To be seen at WALTER CHESTER'S Warehouse, on the dock, near the A. C. R. R. depot. To be found in operation in this city and various parts of the State. Descriptive circulars sent, by a drawing.

M. J. CHASE, Detroit,
Agent for Michigan and the Canadas.

SHAKER
FIELD AND GARDEN
SEEDS!

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE!

HIGBY & DICKINSON,
DRUGGISTS,

No. 145 Jefferson Avenue.....DETROIT.
[Je-17] Agents for the New Lebanon Society [Je-17]

AMERICAN EDITION.

DAVY'S HERD BOOK**DEVON CATTLE.**

EDITED BY AMBROSE STEVENS. C. M. Saxton & Co., 152 Fulton st., New York, propose to reprint, from the English Edition, "Davy's Devon Herd Book."

This work was published in England at \$2.75, and would cost here, if imported, \$3.50. It is comprised in two volumes, the first of which is not now to be obtained, being out of print.

It will be republished at a price not exceeding one Dollar.

The publishers do not propose it is undertaking for pecuniary advantage to themselves, as the cost will equal the price of the book; but as they confine their attention to the publication and sale of Agricultural Books, and this work being in their line, they wish to meet the wants of the public in this respect. It contains the pedigrees of some thousands of Devon Cattle, both of England and America. The pedigrees of American herds contained in the edition will be corrected and extended, where the editor has, from knowledge, the means, or where breeders and owners will furnish the means to do so.

An appendix will be added, containing authentic pedigrees of American Devon Cattle, not included in the English edition. To this end, we request the co-operation of breeders and owners, by forwarding their pedigrees immediately, postage paid, to C. M. Saxton & Co., New York. Those who will furnish us with portraits of their animals and pay the cost of paper and printing, can have them inserted. This work is indispensable to every breeder of Devon cattle in America, and must be possessed by them if they would understandingly pursue their business. Breeders can afford to take a large number of copies to distribute to their customers and the public, as a testimonial of their herds.

The American edition will be edited by the Hon. Ambrose Stevens, editor of "Youatt and Martin on Cattle," "Youatt and Martin on the Hog," &c.

Subscribers will forward their names to the undersigned.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
152 Fulton street, New York.

[Je-18]

C. P. WOODRUFF,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE.

IRON,
NAILS,
SPOONS,
TIN PLATES,
SHEET IRON,
CARPENTERS',
JOINERS',
COUPERS',
BLACKSMITHS',
TOOLS.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

[Je-18m]

No. 13, Woodward avenue, Detroit.

DISSOLUTION.

IF co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of H. BLANCHARD & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

KINDERHOOK, March 31, 1855. H. BLANCHARD.
T. M. BUXT.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership, under the name and firm of H. BLANCHARD & Co., for the transaction of a Commission Wool business, in the city of Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, March 31, 1855.

CIRCULAR.

It is now ten years since the subscriber started the Wool Depot system, it being the first attempt at a close classification of Wool in the West, in this country; four years alone and six years in company with Mr. T. M. BUXT, who now retires from the business. His experience but confirms the position which was taken by the friends of this enterprise in its infancy, that there is no other system yet devised, which is so appropriate to meet the want or use of the Wool-grower, dealer or manufacturer, as the close classification of Wool in the West. The classification can obtain the grade he wants, and the seller of Wool the relative value of each grade, a quality and selection of Wool; thus affording facilities and encouragement for improvement.

His present location is not deemed by himself, and many of the friends and patrons of the Depot system, as favorable for effecting ready and quick sales as a more central one, easy of access, and in the immediate vicinity of manufacturing establishments. He has therefore formed a co-partnership, as above stated, and will remove the Kinderhook Wool Depot business to the city of HARTFORD, Conn. This is annually manufactured within four hours' ride of the city, more than two millions of pounds of Wool; and within six hours' ride, more than one half of all the Wool worked by manufacturers in the United States.

The same system of classification will be continued as practiced at Kinderhook. Also, the services of the same order, retained. The same charges for receiving, sorting, storing and selling, viz., one dollar a half cent per pound and the insurance, when sales are made for cash, as heretofore. In order to pursue additional facilities for selling, as well as to make on time, when they can be more readily effected and better prices obtained, than for cash. In all such cases where time sales are made, the payment will be guaranteed, and the usual warehouse commission of two and a half percent, on the amount of sales, will be charged and paid.

Advances will be made in cash or by acceptance, as may be agreed upon. Stock returned to consignors by charging 5 cents each, for their use.

Thankful for the liberal patronage and confidence bestowed, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of past favors, and confidently hopes, and solicits, that he can better promote the interests of his consignors by a change of location, than by remaining where he has formerly been.

H. BLANCHARD.

NOTE.—After six years' experience in selling Wool at Kinderhook, I fully concur in the propriety of H. BLANCHARD's decision to change his location, and remove the Kinderhook Wool Depot business to the city of Hartford, believing that the interests of our former consignors will be promoted, by making more ready sales, and avoiding the delays consequent upon our location, and a rigid adherence to the cash system.

T. M. BUXT.

REFERENCES.

GEORGE BEACH, Esq., President Phoenix Bank, Hartford, Conn.
H. A. PERKINS, Esq., President Hartford Bank, do.
Messrs. DAY, OWAN & Co., Merchants, do.
Messrs. DAY, GRISWOLD & Co., Merchants, do.
Messrs. COLLINS & BROTHERS, Merchants, do.
Messrs. HACKER, LEA & Co., Merchants, Philadelphia.
Messrs. FREE AND STUART & Co., Merchants, New York.
Dr. J. P. BECKMAN, President Bank Kinderhook, Kinderhook, New York.

my 31.

THE CULTIVATOR—a Monthly Journal for the Farmer and the Horticulturist, beautifully illustrated, and forming an annual volume of nearly 400 pages, at 50 cents a year.

ENGLISH CATTLE

Imported on Commission by **Thomas Betts & Brothers,**
BISHOPS STORTFORD, ENGLAND.

BEING much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the Breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best stock without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America, the firm having had forty years experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction both as regards price and selecting the Stock from the best Herds in England.

*Thorough Bred Horses,
Short Horned Cattle,
Devons,
Herefords,
Ayrshire,*

*Alderney Cows from the Island
of Jersey and Guernsey,
Pure South Down Sheep,
Hampshire do.
Colswold, do.
Leicester*

*Suffolk Pigs,
Essex
Berkshire
Merino Sheep from Spain,
Mules do.*

MESSRS. BETTS & BROTHERS have appointed one of the most experienced men in England entirely for furnishing

THOROUGH BRED HORSES.

and they have also an agent in Spain for purchasing Mules, Maino Sheep, etc.

MESSRS. BETTS & BROTHERS have purchased a valuable Patent which will prevent accidents occurring to Cattle, coming across the Atlantic. They can

NOW BE SAFELY IMPORTED ANY TIME DURING THE YEAR.

The Cattle will be insured from Liverpool to New York when desired, by charging a small percentage.

A Steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month. The Stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

Orders received, or for circulars containing all information, apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO., or J. M. MILLER, 81, Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorised to act as our Agents.

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. THOS. BETTS & BROTHER IN AMERICA.

J. M. MILLER, 81, Maiden Lane, New York City.
W. EVANS, Sec. of the Board of Agricul., MONTREAL, C. E.
G. BUCKLAND, do do TORONTO, C. E.
C. L. FLINT, Sec of the State Agr'l Soc., BOSTON, Mass.
O. ADAMS, do do New Hampshire.
— DENNIS, do do RICHMOND, Va.
February, 1855. (If)

J. L. STEPHENS, Sec. Ag'ts' Society, BOO KVILLE, Missouri.
J. M. SHAFFER, do do AIRFIELD, I wa.
— WILLIAMS, do of the County Soc'ty PARIS, Ky.
— BROWN, do do do CLEVELAND, O.
— CLEVELANDS, do do do HILAD, Penn.
— HAMPTON, do do USTIN, Texas.

THE BIRMINGHAM NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

A. SMITH & SON,

MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on hand and for sale, the very best variety of FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY, of all kinds. The following are a few of the articles manufactured:

The Michigan Sub-Soil, or Jointer Plow,— Price from \$12 to \$16.

Starbuck's, and other kinds of Plows, at various prices.

Corn Planters, the working parts made of cast and wrought iron, of the best pattern. The corn is covered (with these machines) by two small mould-boards, and can be covered at any depth required. Price \$14.

Cast Iron Field Rollers, from 4 to 7 feet long. Price from \$30 to \$50.

Stump Screws, \$11 per screw. One and two Horse Powers, with Tumbling Rod and Coupling. Price \$45.

Cross-Cut Saw Mills, for sawing Wood, Shingle Bolts, &c., with Saw to suit. When we sell Horse Power and Mill together our price is \$30. These Mills are capable of sawing from 20 to 35 cords of stove wood per day. The saw runs on ways, and is raised out of the log by means of a lever, with ease, so there is no necessity of stopping the team to raise or lower the saw. There is also a joint in the frame of these Mills, so that they can be taken apart to be moved, which makes them handy; and also a part can be used as a Jack for driving a Thresher, Buzz Saw, and other Machinery, by means of a belt over a fly wheel.

Apple Grinders, and Corn Shellers, for hand or horse power, \$21.

Cider Press, with two screws, and capable of holding pomace for one barrel of cider. Price \$12. They are a durable machine, and are capable of making from six to ten barrels of cider per day, with two men and one horse. If a horse is used ten barrels is an easy day's work; two men can make six barrels per day. They are also the best kind of a Corn Sheller; they are capable of shelling from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bushels of corn per day. The cob is separated from the corn, and shells perfectly clean.

We are prepared to make all kinds of CASTINGS, do all kinds of Iron Turning and Finishing, and Job Work of all description.

All orders addressed to A. SMITH & SON, Birmingham, Michigan, will meet with prompt attention.
Birmingham, April, 1855. (Sm) A. SMITH & SON.

CHARLES THORNTON,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps, Fur, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Stocks, Cravats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Socks, Suspender, Canes, and Umbrellas, and all articles usually kept at hat stores. Cash paid for Furs. No. 27, Phoenix Block, Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Jet

CALVIN BLISS.

DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods. His assortment will always be found complete, and sold for cash as cheap as at any establishment west of New York. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, neatly repaired and warranted. Sign of Big Watch, 27 Phoenix Block, Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Jet

STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH.

THE subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing and vending **D. B. ROGERS' Improved Steel Cultivator Teeth**, throughout the north half of the State of Indiana and all the State of Michigan, except the counties of Oakland, LaPeere, Genesee, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Hillsdale, now offers to supply his district with said Teeth, made of the best quality of spring steel, and in the latest improved shape.

These Teeth are too well known to need any certificates of their usefulness. They have taken the first premium at every State and County Fair wherever exhibited.

For sale in every principal city and village throughout the above named district.

The subscriber has also purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing and vending **D. B. ROGERS' IMPROVED STEEL WHEEL CULTIVATOR**, throughout most of the States of Michigan and Indiana. At the Michigan State Fair in 1853 and 1854, he exhibited one of these Machines, fitted with steel teeth, and received the first premium and a diploma. This Machine, fitted with Rogers' improved steel teeth, is considered by all farmers who have used them, to be the best Wheel Cultivator in use not only for preparing summer fallows and putting in grain, but for the cultivation of corn when planted in drills.

No farmer will dispute with the use of the above named farming implements who has any knowledge of their usefulness.

All orders for Wheel Cultivators, or Cultivator Teeth, filled on short notice.

CAUTION.—All persons are prohibited the use of these Teeth and Machines, in said district, unless purchased of the subscriber or his duly authorized Agents. Address,

April 1, 1855. T. A. FLOWER,
PONTIAC, MICH.



DR. C. B. FORTER & BROTHERS DENTISTS.

WE are permanently located in the city of Ann Arbor, and may be found at all times, ready to perform any operation in dentistry, with neatness and dispatch. Teeth cleaned, and filled with pure gold so as to arrest disease, and preserve their usefulness.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted upon pure gold and platinum, unequalled for beauty usefulness, and durability.
Ann Arbor, Main street Mich. Jet

SALMON'S PATENT GRAIN AND GRASS SEED SEPARATOR, FOR FARMERS AND MILLERS.

Awarded the First Silver Medal at the World's Fair, New York, and First Prize at New York State Fair in 1852.

Patented July 6, 1858.

REPORT OF THE JURY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

TO G. B. SALMON, ELGIN, ILLINOIS:—For his Patent Grain and Grass Seed Separator, with the recommendation of being the best Practical Machine known as a Separator.—Award the Silver medal.
Hon. HENRY WAGER, Chairman.

H. S. BARBITT, Secretary.

THIS Machine was invented expressly for Farmers and Millers, and will separate from Wheat, Cockles, Chens, Red-root Seeds and Stems, Dead Kernels, and Garlic, and the majority of Oat and all other impurities.

It will clean Oats, Peas, Beans, Barley, Rye, Rice and Garden Seeds.

It will separate Oats from Peas, Beans and Corn, Clover from Timothy; Red-top from Clover and Timothy; Yellow Seeds from Flax, and any two seeds where there is a material difference either in size or weight.

For Town and County Rights for sale.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. W. BELL,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

[ap:tf]

CARR & HUGHES' IMPROVED BRAN-DUSTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has purchased the right of this machine for the counties of Monroe, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston and Ingham, and solicits the attention of mill-owners to this improvement. It was patented and introduced in 1851, and in every case where it has been used, has given the highest satisfaction, and in no case has been removed from a mill where it has been used. The subscriber is ready to warrant this machine, where used, to increase the yield at least one per cent, and no to lower the grade of the flour in any degree, something which has been sought in vain in all the machines which have preceded this. It is compact, simple in construction, and durable, being made in the most workmanlike and tasty manner, is an ornament in any mill, requires but little power and trifling attention. Any one wishing to purchase can be furnished with a machine and right, with ample reference and certification by addressing

A. M. B. DWELL,
Ann Arbor Mich.

REFERENCES:

N. C. Goodale, Delhi, Mich.
J. Hart, Battle Creek, "
Gage & Raynes, Chicago, Ill.

P. R. Loomis, Jackson, Mich.
C. Tapp, Ann Arbor, "
R. Ales, " "

[NOT IF]

STANBUCK'S PLOWS,—of all sizes.
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.'S PLOWS.
CORN CULTIVATOR,—with Reversible Steel Teeth.
HARROWS—Geddes' Scotch.
ROAD SCRAPERS.
CORN PLANTERS,—Emery's, McFarlane's, &c.
OX YOKES.
KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE,—\$115, and freight.
NEW YORK REAPING MACHINE,—Price \$145 and freight.
CHAIN PUMP, with Galvanized Tubing, all fitted ready to put in the well, any length, at D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD'S.
[ap:1] 103 Woodward Avenue.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT AND RYE,
BARLEY, OATS AND BUCKWHEAT,
INDIAN CORN OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEED, FLAX SEED,

Peas and Beans, Potatoes, Beets,
CARROTS, RUTA BAGA, ONION, CABBAGE,
PARSNIP, TURNIP, SQUASH, MELON,
and Cucumber Seeds,

and all other varieties required for the farm and Garden, at
D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD,
103 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

31

Early Dutton Corn.

A LARGE supply of EARLY DUTTON SWEET CORN—extra fine—
for sale by [ap:21] D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.

Bounty Land! Bounty Land!!

THE Act of Congress passed March 3, 1855, gives 160 Acres of Land to every Officer, Soldier, or Musician in the Army, or Seaman, Marine, Clerk or Landman in the navy who served FOURTEEN DAYS, or who was in any Battle in any war since 1790, or their widows or minor children, embracing Officers and Soldiers of

Wayne's War! War of 1812! Black Hawk War! Patriot War! Florida War! Aroostook War! and Mexican War!

Also, Revolutionary Soldiers or their Widows.

In case where 160 acres have been received under former Acts of Congress, no more can be drawn; but those who have been allowed a warrant for 40 or 80 acres, are now entitled to a warrant for enough more to make up 160 acres.

The undersigned, after long experience in prosecuting soldiers' claims against the Government, now offers his services to all those who wish to obtain the additional Bounty land granted them under the new Act.

Apply to, or address by mail,

T. H. HARTWELL, Att'y at Law,
ap3m Office in Basement of U. S. Court House, Detroit, Mich.

TC WOOL GROWERS.

WOOL COMMISSION HOUSE.

HAVING an extensive acquaintance with the Manufacturers and Wool Dealers in the EASTERN STATES, and being satisfied that a WAREHOUSE for

STORAGE & SALE OF WOOL, IN DETROIT.

Will attract their attention, and believing that such an establishment will prove of great convenience and advantage to the Wool Growers of Michigan, I have concluded to appropriate the three extensive Lofts of my Warehouse to the

STORAGE OF WOOL.

Where each lot can be kept separate from the other, so that it can bring its TRUE VALUE.

I shall be in constant receipt of the current rates in the Eastern Cities from my friends who are in those markets, and am confident my sales will realize to the Wool Growers a handsome advance over the prices paid by those who travel as Agents for speculators in the article. No argument is necessary to show the fact that traveling expenses and two or three different commissions paid to agents and sub-agents, must be paid by the grower, or lost by the speculator in the ordinary manner of purchase.

This plan has proved very popular with the growers East, and no reason exists why the Farmers of Michigan should not be pleased with an arrangement which brings them within only one remove from the consumer. My charges will be uniform and reasonable, and so trivial in proportion to the advantages, as to be no objection; my object is to establish a

Permanent Wool Warehouse.

And if constant attention to sales and prompt remittances will promote my success, I am confident the result will realize my hopes. Soliciting your consignments and co-operation—pledging you my best personal attention to your interest, and referring you to either of the gentlemen whose names and residence are herewith.

I am, very respectfully, Yours,

WALTER CHESTER,

On the River, between First and Second Sts.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Bissell,
H. P. Baldwin,
Z. Chandler,
J. C. Holmes,
H. H. Brown,
Jno. Owen,
R. Thurber,
Geo. E. Pomeroy, Clinton.
J. Sutherland, Tecumseh.
T. Farnham & Co.,
A. Ramsey,
H. Daw & Son,
Fruit & Co.,
J. Buck & Co., Adrian.
Detroit, April, 1855.

W. N. Chant, Jackson.
Follett & Conklin, Ypsilanti.
W. S. May Jr, Ann Arbor.
D. S. Walbridge, Kalamazoo.
George W. Lee, Howell.
Thomas Moseley, Union City.
C. E. Dewolf, Michigan City.
D. Lyon Thorp, Owasco.
Samuel Selden, South Jackson.
A. J. Boss,
R. B. Morris & Bro.,
E. F. Wade, Ceresco,
H. A. Lacy, Marshall.

[ap:31]

S. GUTTERMAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

READY MADE CLOTHING,

IMPORTERS OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Gentle Garments, made up under their own supervision, which they offer for sale cheaper than any other Store in Michigan. It will be an object for any man who is in want of Clothing to give them a call.

Work Done to Order.

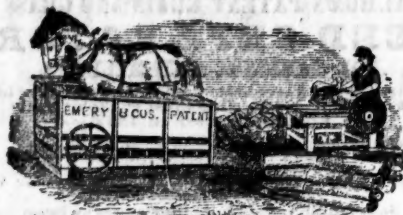
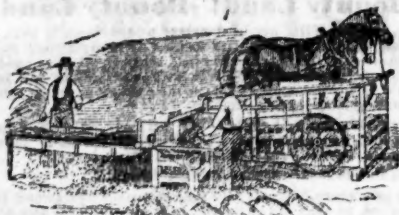
No. 5, New Block, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Branch in PONTIAC, conducted by Martin Gutterman.

Branch in Ypsilanti conducted by Brother.

Ann Arbor, April, 1855.

[11]



ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ON HAMILTON, LIBERTY AND UNION STREETS;
WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,
 REMOVED TO
No. 52 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

THE Proprietor of the above named establishment being the sole owners and manufacturers of
EMERY'S PATENT HORSE POWER, &c.,
 (All arrangements with other Parties for their manufacture having expired,) have formed a new co-partnership, under the firm name of
EMERY BROTHERS,

And will continue the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, as heretofore, at the old stands of EMERY & Co. By this arrangement the united efforts and interest of the Brothers, long known to the public, are secured, and no exertions will be spared to meet the wishes of those dealing in and using the class of implements they manufacture—their leading branch being the manufacture of the justly celebrated

Emery's Patent Changeable Geared Railroad Horse Powers,

With the machines to be propelled by it, as Threshing Machines, Saw Mills, and Machinery generally. These Powers having been submitted repeatedly to the most severe tests and trials to determine their relative merit and utility with those of any known manufacturer, have without exception been awarded the highest prizes for superiority—among which were the following:

WARRANTY, CAPACITY, ECONOMY, &c.

N. Y. State Ag'l Society, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850.
 Ohio State Board of Agriculture, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851,
 Michigan State Agricultural Society, 1853, 1852, 1851.
 Indiana State Agricultural Society, 1853.
 Illinois State Agricultural Society, 1853.
 Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, 1853.

Maryland State Agricultural Society, 1853.
 Missouri State Agricultural Society, 1853.
 American Institute, 1852, 1851.
 New York Crystal Palace, 1853.
 Canada Provincial Society, 1852, 1851.
 Connecticut State Agricultural Fair, 1854.

The TWO HORSE POWER and THRESHING is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye and the OX HORSE POWER from 75 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye; or both kinds of powers, &c., are capable of threshing double that amount of oats, barley or buck-wheat, per day, of ordinary fair yield. If the crops be extraordinarily heavy or light, greater or less results will follow.

These Powers, Threshers, &c., are warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and to operate as represented by this Circular, to the satisfaction of the purchasers, together with a full right of using them in any territory of the United States, subject to be returned within three months, and home transportation and full purchase money refunded if not found acceptable to purchasers.

The public may rest assured the reputation heretofore earned for our manufactures, shall be fully sustained, by using none but the best material and workmanship; and by a strict attention to business, they hope to merit and enjoy a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, which we respectfully solicit.

N. P.—All articles bear the name of "EMERY" in raised letters upon the cast iron parts, and however much others may resemble them, none are genuine without this mark.

Full descriptive illustrated price Catalogues sent gratis on application.
 Albany, N. Y., April, 1855.

EMERY BROTHERS.

[31]

LAND AND STONE QUARRY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell the following parcels of Real Estate.

1. Separately or together, to suit purchasers, viz., 72½ acres of excellent farming land half improved, North of the Adrian and Jackson Branch R. R., and adjoining the Depot Grounds; Also 20 acres South of R. R. and adjoining village plat; Also the entire one half of 64 village lots and the entire in tract in 10; Also 37 5-7 acres of the best stone quarry in the State, half a mile from the Depot, and adjoining the village of Napoleon, together with a lucrative stone business; Also 30 acres of excellent pasture and meadow land, adjoining the quarry and the village; Also 2 village lots with a large stone house and farm barn.

Napoleon, April, 1855.

if

L. H. JONES.

1854. **FARMER'S WAREHOUSE.** 1854.

D. B. & G. C. BURNHAM,

Dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Salt, Plaster and Water Lime.

Warehouse near Railroad Depot, BATTLE CREEK, MICH. [Oct-12.]

WM. WAGNER,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Ready Made Clothing. His assortment will always be found complete. Also, an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Custom Work and Cutting done to order. No. 11, Phoenix Block, Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

REALLY WORTH REMEMBERING!

THAT THE

MICHIGAN BOOT & SHOE STORE!

STILL continues to hold forth GREAT INDUCEMENTS for all those wishing to supply themselves or families with a first rate article of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

We have recently added an immense stock of New and Desirable Goods to our former stock, which, with goods from our

OWN MANUFACTORY, will enable us to offer our patrons an UNEQUALED assortment of Boots and Shoes of

ANY KIND OR QUALITY

to select from, and we are determined that they SHALL BE SOLD CHEAPLY.

200 Jefferson Ave., near Bates-st. DETROIT. June-17.

SETH A. BUSHNELL,

BREEDER OF

BURNHAM CATTLE,

MALTESE JACKS AND JENNETS,

AND

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

(ma) HARTFORD, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

A NEW STRAWBERRY.

LUCY FITCH'S PROLIFIC will be offered to the public for the first time, this spring. It is a pistillate plant, very prolific, hardy and fine flavored. It continues in bearing for a long time, and the fruit stalks are so long and strong as to keep the berries entirely from the sand. Those who wish plants, had better apply early, as but a few hundred can be furnished. Send for good strong plants will be sent. Price 75 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

May 1-21

E. F. HARKELL,
Monroe, Mich.**"For Truth and Right, and Suffering Man."****JUST PUBLISHED.****American Agitators and Reformers.****BY D. W. HARTLETT.** 400 pp. 12mo. Six fine steel portraits. Price \$1.25.

Agitation and reform are the watchwords of the age. This work contains concise sketches of the Lives and Writings of the leading Reformers of this country, who have devoted the strong energies of their vigorous minds to the advocacy of Truth and Right.

READY IN APRIL.**Our World; Or, The Slaveholder's Daughter**

In one large 12mo. volume, over 600 pp., beautifully illustrated, muslin. Price \$1.25.

IN PRESS.

"Still pushing on unwilling ears,
That truth Oppression only fears."

My Bondage and My Freedom.

BY FRED. DOUGLASS. 12mo., 400 pp. PART I.—Life as a Slave. PART II.—Life as a Freeman. PART III.—Select Speeches. Single copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

May 11

Publishers, Auburn and Buffalo, N. Y.
And after May 1st, No. 25 Park Row, New York**NEW BOOKS.****C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHERS,**

No. 152 Fulton street, New York, have in press:

THE PRACTICAL LAND DRAINER,

Being a treatise on Draining Land, in which the most approved systems of Drainage are explained, and their differences and comparative merits are discussed; with full Directions for the Cutting and making of Drainage, with Remarks upon the various materials of which they may be composed. With many illustrations. By B. MUNN, Land Cape Gardener. Price 50 cents.

**The Practical Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen
Gardener's Calendar.**

By Patrick Neill. Edited by G. W. Emerson, M. D., editor of "Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia." With Notes and additions, by G. W. Emerson, author of "The Art of the Strawberry Culture." With illustrations. Price \$1.50.

Downing's Landscape Gardening.

C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton street, have in press a new and elegant edition of the theory and practice of

LANDSCAPE GARDENING,

Adapted to North America, with a view to the improvement of Country Residences, comprising Historical Notices and General Principles of the art. Directions for laying out grounds, and arranging plantations, the description and cultivation of Hardy trees, decoration of a companion to the house and garden, the formation of pieces of artificial water, flower gardens, etc., with remarks on rural architecture, by A. J. Downing. Price \$3.50.

The above books will be sent, postage paid, to any part of the Union. May 11.

Bounty Lands!

**REVOLUTIONARY WAR! WAYNE'S WAR!
WAR OF 1812! FLORIDA WAR! AROON-
TOOK WAR! BLACK HAWK WAR! PAT-
RIOT WAR! MEXICAN WAR!**

ALL Officers, Soldiers, or Musicians in the Army, or Seamen, or Marines, or Land or Sea, who were engaged in any of the above wars, or their widows or minor children, are now entitled to **160 Acres of Land**, unless they have received it. If they have received 80 or 40 acres, they are entitled to the residue.

Warrants procured by the subscriber.

HENRY R. MIZZNER, Land Agent.

No. 33 Griswold street, adjoining Michigan Insurance Bank.
Detroit, April, 1856. (3m)

**PALMER & WILLIAMS'
PATENT PREMIUM
SELF-RAKING REAPER.****GANSON, HUNTLEY & Co.,
OF BROCKPORT, N. Y.,**

ARE now manufacturing **600** of these superior REAPERS for the harvest of 1855.

They are using the very best materials, employing the best workmen, and adding such improvements as four years' experience in their use, and watching their operation in the hands of hundreds of practical farmers have suggested.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS REAPER ARE

1. It has the least possible amount of gearing to do the work of a man in raking off.
2. It is strong and durable.
3. Ease of draft, the main wheel being 4 feet in diameter.
4. It can be raised or lowered to cut from 4 to 16 inches from the ground.
5. It cuts 6 feet wide.
6. It does the work well by slow or fast driving.
7. It is easily turned round and has little if any side draft.
8. The reel being overhanging and having no reelport next to the standing grain. It can cut and rake off lodged or tangled grain better than any other Reaper.
9. The grain is raked off entirely out of the way of the team in passing around the next time and laid in better shape for binding than can be done by hand. This Reaper took the first and highest premium at the great trial of Reaping Machines, by the Illinois State Agricultural Society.

CERTIFICATES.

From the *Weekly Democratic Press, Chicago, (Ill.) Oct. 14, 1854.*

The Self Raker of Palmer & Williams', of New York State, which competed with Atkins' Self-Raker, at Bloomington, is a specimen of substantial workmanship and durability; it cuts six feet in width. It may well be called "OLD SHARK MOUTH," from the way it pounces upon the unsuspecting bundle and sweeps it from the platform. Mr. Smith, a large farmer of Morgan county, assured us that he cut 100 acres heavy wheat in 5 consecutive days with one of these machines, and the work was done in the most perfect manner.

From the *Brockport (N. Y.) Journal, July 27, 1854.*

PALMER & WILLIAMS' SELF-RAKING REAPING MACHINE.—We don't believe that a more accurate and efficient Self-Raker can be constructed, or one that will answer all purposes to better advantage than Palmer & Williams' Self-Raking Reaper. They are made faithfully, able to stand considerable bending and do their business like clock work. Messrs. Ganson, Huntley & Co. manufactured 304 of these machines for the present season—and they are now disposed of to good advantage. Any person seeing the operation of this machine can but readily acknowledge its superiority and efficiency over the old fashioned Reaper or Cradle.

Dr. E. H. MIX, of Brockport, N. Y., is the General Agent for Indiana and Michigan, to whom orders from those States should be sent very early in the spring to secure a Reaper. "First come first served." Send in your orders.

Prices at the Factory; with extra sockets, sections, extra guards, wrenches, oil can, &c., is \$140 00. **F. H. MIX,**
Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y., April, 1855. Ap 31

Seeds! Seeds!

I HAVE ON HAND, and for sale at wholesale and retail, the following named Seeds and Grain, which I warrant to be fresh and good:

**Clover Seed, Timothy Seed,
Fowl Meadow Seed, Red Top Seed,**

Maryland and Canada Peas, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Garden Seeds from Parker's celebrated garden, from Don, N. Y., at wholesale and retail, in boxes and in Bulk, and in papers, at his wholesale prices.

A. DeFOREST, People's Store,

May 21

A. A. Arber, Mich.

**BOOTS AND RUBBERS.
Economy is the Road to Wealth.**

If you would save money, you will buy your boots and shoes at the low price boot and shoe store of T. K. ADAMS, where you will always find a large, well selected and reasonable stock of Boots and Shoes of all kinds and qualities; viz: Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Ties, Slippers and Buckles, of great varieties; Children's Shoes of every style.

Men's Boys' and Youth's Boots, Monterays, Oxford Ties, Pumps and Slippers, &c. &c. You have but to call to be fitted and suited. Experience has taught thousands that they can save money by buying their Boots and Shoes at the Low Price Boot and Shoe Store of

T. K. ADAMS,

No. 63 Woodward ave.

[Oct-17]

BROOM CORN SEED at

May 21

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD'S.**MILLET SEED at**

May 31

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD'S.

BLACK HAWK —AND— MORGAN. STALLIONS,

Will stand for Mares the season ensuing, in the city of Ann Arbor, near Cook's Hotel, commencing early the coming Spring.

BLACK HAWK

WAS seven years old the fifteenth day of June last, is over sixteen hands high, a bright Bay; was sired by the horse owned by David Hill, Bridport, Vermont, out of a Messenger mare. He combines beauty and speed with great strength, and as a trotting Stallion the undersigned invites the examination of all breeders, and any TEST that may be desired by those who wish to try the speed of Trotting Horses.

THE MORGAN HORSE

Was six years old the fourth day of July last, dark chestnut, over fifteen hands high, and was sired by old Gifford Morgan, out of a Magnum Bonum Mare. For perfect symmetry of form and beauty of action this horse is not excelled.

The Horses have been brought to this State for the purpose of *really improving the breed of Horses*, and all the subscriber desires is, that those interested in raising good stock will call and examine the Horses for themselves.

The subscriber can be found at all times at Cook's Hotel, Ann Arbor, where any information desired can be obtained.

Ann Arbor, April, 1855. [3m] JAMES B. NEWLAND.

More Bounty Lands!

BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS, passed March 3, 1855, ALL Officers and Soldiers who have served FOURTEEN DAYS in any war in the United States since 1775, are entitled to 160 acres of Land, if they have not received it. Those who have received 40 or 80 acres, are now entitled to enough more to make up the 160. Those who have received 160 acres are not entitled to any more. The benefit of this act extends to the widow and minor children of the soldier, but to no other heirs. Those who have been engaged in BATTLE are entitled to 160 acres, without regard to the period of their service.

Those soldiers of the Black Hawk, Patriot, and other wars, who served LESS than one month, are now entitled to land.

Persons having claims under this, or any other act, will have them promptly attended to by calling on, or writing to

DAVID PRESTON & Co., Bankers,
130 J. Slosson Avenue, Detroit.

P. S.—We have faithful and experienced Agents in Washington, and we make no charge in any case unless we obtain the land.
Detroit, April, 1855. [6m]

SHORT HORN BULLS.

I HAVE for sale three very thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages—four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolfston. JOHN R. PAGE,
April, 1, 1855. [31] Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.

Darling Sweet Corn.

WE have on hand several bushels of DARLING'S SWEET CORN, the earliest variety raised. Farmers wanting it to sow for Fodder, will be supplied on reasonable terms.
[ap-24] D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.

BURLINGAME & MOONEY'S STEAM FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Manufacturers of

Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Iron and Brass Castings, Screws Cut of all kinds and sizes.

Horse Powers and all kinds of Repairing done to order.

BURLINGAME & MOONEY.
Jas 6m

Tecumseh, Jan. 1, 1855.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, EGGS and CHICKENS, from the following varieties of pure bred Fowls: COCHIN CHINAS, from the Premium Coop entered as first prize at the last State Fair, by G. W. Fox, of Mansfield, Ohio. BRAMAH POOTRAS, from D. P. Jewell's premium stock, of Rochester, New York. SUMATRA PHEASANT GAMES, WHITE SHANGHAES, BLACK SHANGHAES, SPECKLED DORKINGS, BLACK SPANISH, WHITE BANTAMS.

The above are all warranted pure, and of the best stock in the country. Orders addressed to me, and accompanied with the money, will be promptly attended to; and letters of inquiry, post paid, thankfully received. Prices of Eggs ranging from \$2 to \$3 per dozen, and Chickens from \$5 to \$10 per pair, according to kind. True, Oakland Co., Mich., April, 1855. [11] E. H. CRESSY.

POWL MEADOW SEED.—By

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD,
May 21 193 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT.

New Patent Garden and CORN PLANTER.

THE above implement has been thoroughly tested and pronounced the best now in use in any part of the world. The Planter was exhibited for competition at the great trial of Agricultural Implements, at Geneva, N. Y., July 1852, and was awarded the 1st Premium of \$50 and a Diploma, and gave universal satisfaction. Last fall it was awarded the 1st premium at the World's Fair in New York. Its superiority over other planters consists in its smoothing the ground and pulverizing it before it deposits the seed. Then it deposits its ashes, plaster, lime, bone dust, or any other kind of fine dry manure with the seed in any desired quantity, and at the same time covers it with fine dry earth to an equal depth. It is adapted to most all kinds of seed except potatoes. One acre of ground can be planted with it in one hour. Eight acres is an ordinary day's work for a man and horse. Where corn is planted with the planter, it can be cultivated through the season in the most perfect manner, with right management, for the price of one day's work of a man, boy and horse per acre with the CORN PLANTER.

The said implements will be furnished to order, to any person in the State of Michigan, warranted to work well, if properly managed, by the subscriber, who owns the right in the State of Michigan.

JAMES ANDREWS.

AGENTS FOR PLANTERS.

GEORGE M. OSBORN, Upland, MOSES ROGERS, Ann Arbor, G. W. PLATT, Niles, [Creek] J. W. HULIN, Jackson, D. B. & G. C. BURNHAM, Battle COCK & THOMAS, Kalamazoo.
Pontiac, Nov. 15. mar

ARE YOU SICK?

THEN you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the church yards, might be cured by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the headache, heartburn, and their kindred disorders, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world, covered with blotches, Ulcers, Sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your Stomach and Bowels need strengthening into healthy action. *Ayer's Pills* set these things right, as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity, which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the *Cherry Pectoral* for a Cough, and the *Pills* for all derangements requiring a Purgative medicine.

Prepared by Doct. J. C. AYER, *Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.*, and sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere. [mar-31]

CRITTENDEN & Co Manufacturers of Carriages, Pleasure Wagons AND SLEIGHS.

KEEP constantly on hand, Light Buggies, Farmers' Wagons, and Sleighs of the most approved style, made of the best Eastern Timber.

All who are in want of any of the above articles will do well to call and examine before going east, as we are confident that the price will be satisfactory. Terms made easy and work warranted.

Brick Shop, Corner of Burdick and Water street.
Kalamazoo, Mich. Jan. 1855. feb-17.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

W. A. BURT, & SON,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES,

Mill Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Screws of all kinds and sizes, and repairing done generally.

KALAMAZOO, MICH. [ap 17.]

BRAINARD & BURRIDGE, ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND DESIGNERS.

Herald Block, - - - Cleveland, Ohio.

PATENT OFFICE AGENCY.

Number 4, Herald Buildings, Cleveland, Ohio. Feb-17

HOLMES & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

Clothing, Millinery, Visites, and Mantillas,

No. 100 and 102 Woodward Avenue.

DETROIT, - - - MICHIGAN. ly
March, 1854.